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A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate edged up from 5.3 percent in August to 5.4 percent in September. Stable since declines through the early spring, the rate had shown no change between July and August. During last September, unemployment fell by a sizable 0.7 percentage points. As the recovery has slowed, the unemployment rate has fallen by only 0.4 percentage points since last September. The September rate is the lowest for that month since being equaled in 1979.

*The civilian labor force was reduced by an estimated 11,254 persons between August and September, as students and other summer workers left the labor market. Employment dropped by 12,853, while unemployment rose by only 1,599. Since last September, the labor force has expanded by 38,858 persons, with employment up by 45,938 and unemployment down by 7,080.

*September unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Charles County up to 11.9 percent in Somerset. Worcester County's increased unemployment rate represented the only over-the-month change of at least a full percentage point.

*Industry employment trends are startingly different this September than last September, as recovery has slowed and schools are slow with their seasonal recalls. Jobs decreased by 4,300 during this September, compared with a gain of 10,300 a year ago. The estimated 1,742,200 jobs did set a new record for the month of September. Layoffs, mostly seasonal, were recorded this September in steel manufacturing, construction, eating and drinking places, banking and real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and all sectors of government. This was tempered by hiring in electric/electronic equipment and transportation equipment manufacturing, school bus driving, trucking, trade, and education.

*Average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased by $6.64 between August and September to $389.34. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.4 hours to 41.2, and average hourly earnings increased by 7 cents to $9.45. Since last September, average weekly earnings have risen by $17.44 or 4.7 percent as the average workweek has actually decreased by 0.4 hours.

*During September, initial claims filed for regular unemployment insurance decreased by 2,499 and continued claims fell by 22,781. Since last September, initial claims have dropped by 3,100 and continued claims by 44,291.

*The U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.5 percent between August and September and by 4.2 percent from last September.

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STABLE since April, Maryland's unemployment rate edged up from 5.3 percent in August to 5.4 percent in September. August's rate had shown no change from July. Since unemployment had averaged a decline of 0.3 percentage points during September of 1970-1983, a minor decrease had been expected for this September. For October, little change is foreseen, because in the past the rate has averaged an increase of only 0.1 percentage points.

THIS September's estimated civilian labor force of 2,244,270 persons is down by 11,254 from August, as students and other summer workers have left the labor market. Employment losses of 12,853 persons are mainly responsible for the slightly higher unemployment rate. Layoffs, mostly seasonal, were recorded in steel manufacturing, construction, eating and drinking places, banking and real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and all sectors of government. This was tempered by hiring in electric/electronic equipment and transportation equipment manufacturing, school bus driving, trucking, trade, and education. However, far fewer seasonal recalls by schools occurred by the survey week of the 12th than were experienced last year. Mixed trends in unemployment resulted in a net gain of an estimated 1,599 unemployed persons. Although initial claims for unemployment insurance increased from August, continued claims and persons exhausting their benefits decreased. Continued claims for unemployment insurance decreased by at least 100 in school bus driving, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, social services, government, and the manufacturing industries of food, furniture and fixtures, and transportation equipment. Claims in primary metals increased. Still, at least 1,000 claims were filed for the September survey week in special trade contracting, primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing, eating and drinking places, and business services.

MARYLAND'S September unemployment rate is the lowest for a September since it was equaled in 1979. Earlier this year, a lower comparable rate could only be found as far back as 1974. Since this year's peak rate of 6.8 percent in January, unemployment has fallen by 1.4 percentage points. Since last September's rate of 5.8 percent, unemployment has fallen by only 0.4 percentage points. Last September, unemployment fell from August by a sizable 0.7 percentage points, which contributed to a large drop from the January, 1983 rate by 3.2 percentage points. Recovery definitely has slowed since last year. Through September, 1983, unemployment had been dropping steadily except for no change in June. This year little change has been seen since seasonal declines early in the spring.

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is significantly below the U. S. rate. For September, the gap is 1.7 percentage points. The U. S. rate did inch down from 7.3 percent in August to 7.1 percent in September (not seasonally adjusted). Unemployment is far below last September's rate by 1.7 percentage points. In August, 36 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

THIS September's decrease in Maryland's labor force marks the 3rd consecutive month of declines. However, holiday hiring is expected to boost the labor force through the rest of the year. During September, 1983, trends were quite different than this year. The labor force decreased to a greater extent, as employment increased slightly and both the unemployment volume and rate dropped. Since last September, the labor force has increased by an estimated 38,858 persons, marking the 4th consecutive month of over-the-year gains. Employment, higher by 45,938 than a year ago, is up for the 24th month and unemployment, lower by 7,080, is down for the 21st month.

TRENDS are quite stable in Maryland's counties between August and September. Only Worcester County's unemployment rate changed by at least a full percentage point, rising from 4.0 percent to 5.3 percent as tourism and agriculture activity slowed. Unemployment rates increased in 11 counties, decreased in 12, and held steady in 1. Normally, Montgomery County boasts the state's lowest unemployment rate. However, Charles County's rate fell even lower in September to 2.9 percent. Somerset still has the highest rate of 11.9 percent. Only Somerset and Garrett counties have rates exceeding 10 percent. In January, 10 counties experienced unemployment higher than 10 percent. Five counties now have rates less than 4 percent--Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot. Unemployment has fallen in most counties since September, 1983, except for no change in Montgomery and slight gains in Baltimore, Harford, Howard, and Caroline counties. Notable decreases of at least one percentage point have been registered for Anne Arundel, Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Washington, Calvert, Dorchester, Kent, and Wicomico counties.

MARYLAND'S areas with the highest and lowest unemployment rates experienced no change between August and September. Western Maryland's rate held steady at 7.7 percent and the Washington, D.C. suburbs' rate was fixed at 3.3 percent. In Southern Maryland the rate edged down from 6.2 to 6.0 percent and on the Eastern Shore from 6.4 to 6.2 percent. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's rate did edge up from 6.3 percent to 6.4 percent. Baltimore City's rate followed the same trend, rising from 7.4 to 7.6 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY employment trends were startingly different this September as compared with last September. Recovery from the 1981-1982 recession has slowed, and schools had far fewer recalls by the survey week of the 12th this September than last year. Nonagricultural payroll employment subsided by 4,300 jobs during this September, much less positive than last September's gain of 10,300 jobs. This September's loss follows ones of 10,700 in July and 12,000 in August. Employment is higher than a year ago for the 21st consecutive month, expanding between September of 1983 and 1984 by 33,300 jobs. This year for February through September, employment has hit new records for each of those months.

MANUFACTURING employment has been relatively stable recently, losing 300 jobs in August and gaining 400 in September. Layoffs in primary metals during September were slightly outnumbered by hiring in transportation equipment, electric and electronic equipment, and apparel and textiles. Last year was more erratic, with a decrease of 1,300 for August followed by an increase of 4,600 for September. Layoffs in primary metals then were limited as compared with the hiring in electric and electronic equipment, apparel and textiles, and food processing. September marks the 13th consecutive month that manufacturing employment has been higher than a year ago. However, September's total comes to only 200 jobs above last September's level. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 9 have increased their employment since last September, 8 have decreased, and 2 have remained the same. Most changes are minor over the year, except for gains of 2,500 in nonelectrical machinery and 1,500 in electric and electronic equipment and losses of 2,800 in primary metals and 1,100 in transportation equipment.

BETWEEN this August and September, recalls from model changeovers caused employment in transportation equipment manufacturing to jump by 1,300. In electric and electronic equipment, more business boosted electrical industrial apparatus by 200 jobs, while more business and recalls from shutdowns increased communication equipment by 400. Vacation layoffs dropped employment in apparel and textiles by 1,100 jobs in July. Since then, recalls have totaled 800, with 300 during September. Also during September, printing and publishing added 300 jobs and miscellaneous manufacturing 200. Primary metals lost a sizable 1,900 jobs in September, mainly as less business, temporary shutdown, and strike activity diminished steel by 1,700 jobs. Another 300 jobs were lost in the industry of rubber and plastics and 200 in leather.

AFTER swelling by 77,100 jobs between January and June, nonmanufacturing fell by 8,500 jobs in July, 11,700 in August, and 4,700 in September. Last year, jobs decreased by a lesser 14,800 during July and August but then increased by 5,700 during September. Trends during this September were quite different from those experienced last September. Local government decreased slightly and state government increased slightly, compared with large gains in education a year ago which overwhelmed the seasonal layoffs of summer workers. Trade and transportation did increase by more than last September. Dropping by fewer jobs than a year ago were construction, communications/public utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Federal government did decrease to a greater extent this September. For the 21st consecutive month, nonmanufacturing exceeds its level a year ago, in September by 33,100 jobs. Since last September, federal government has lost 500 jobs, state 1,900, and local 5,800. Meanwhile, trade had added 14,000, services 13,600, construction 10,300, and transportation 2,200.

THE largest increase between this August and September was 1,100 jobs in transportation with seasonal recalls of school bus drivers and the hiring of 500 persons in trucking and warehousing. During July and August, employment had fallen by 1,600 in those two categories. Last September, a similar 900 jobs were gained. Trade swelled by 1,000 jobs this September, as seasonal layoffs by eating and drinking places were outnumbered by scattered hiring throughout the rest of trade. Last September's gain was smaller at 400 jobs. Between this June and August, trade jobs decreased by 3,300. In state government, the seasonal recalls of 1,700 by public colleges and universities were partially negated by seasonal layoffs of 800 by other state agencies. Last September, there were more rapid recalls of 2,600 in education and slightly lower layoffs of 500 in noneducation. For local government, seasonal hiring of 10,300 by local boards of education and community colleges was outnumbered by layoffs of 10,800 summer workers by city and county governments. Last September, the seasonal recalls in education by the survey week of the 12th were more extensive at 15,200, while the seasonal layoffs in noneducation were less sizable at 3,900.

SERVICES dropped by 2,800 jobs during this September. Although seasonal gains of 800 were noted in private education and others in social services, these were outnumbered by seasonal layoffs in hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. In August, jobs had receded by 2,300. Jobs fell by a lesser 1,400 in August, 1983 and by a greater 3,900 in September. Layoffs of summer workers dropped federal government by 2,300 jobs this September, more than the 1,500 layoffs last September. Finance, insurance, and real estate subsided by 1,300 jobs this September, with seasonal layoffs of 300 in banking and others in real estate. Construction lost 500 jobs this September, following an equal loss in August. Last year, employment dipped by a slightly greater 1,300 jobs over those two months. Scattered layoffs diminished communications and public utilities by 400 jobs this September.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total employment was down by 700 jobs between August and September but was up by 16,000 from last September. During this September, manufacturing remained at August's level while nonmanufacturing decreased by 700. Primary metals manufacturing laid off 1,900 while transportation equipment recalled 1,000. Trade added 2,400 jobs, transportation 900, and construction 400. Meanwhile, services dropped by 1,800, federal government by 1,000, finance/insurance/real estate by 700, state government by 500, and communications/public utilities by 300.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

IN September, the average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers increased by $6.64 from August to $389.34. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.4 hours to 41.2, while average hourly earnings increased by 7 cents to $9.45. Out of the 17 manufacturing categories for which hours and earnings are reported, workweeks lengthened in 7 and hourly earnings rose in 9. Most dramatic was the increase of 33 cents for hourly earnings in nonelectrical machinery and of 22 cents in paper and allied products. Workweeks and earnings increased with more business, more overtime, wage rate increases, longer scheduled workweek, higher incentive pay or piecework, and layoffs of lower paid workers. Earnings did fall in food processing and miscellaneous manufacturing. Workweeks were shortened in fabricated metals, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, and chemicals/allied products. Since last September, average weekly earnings in manufacturing have increased by $17.44 or 4.7 percent, while average workweeks have actually decreased by 0.4 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased slower than in Maryland, by $6.18 between August and September to $411.84. Average weekly earnings still exceed those registered statewide. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.5 hours between August and September to 41.6, while average hourly earnings inched up by 3 cents to $9.90. Since September, 1983, the area's average weekly earnings have grown by $18.95 or 4.8 percent, somewhat more than the gain statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for September, 1984 were down 13.4 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the rubber products and nonelectrical machinery industries. Continued claims decreased 18.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 26.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 25.1 percent. The average weekly check amount increased 1.5 percent to $125.17.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were down 10.7 percent and continued claims decreased less than one percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims decreased 13.7 percent and continued claims declined 3.2 percent.

ACTIVITIES for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 8.3 percent, continued claims decreased 16.8 percent, weeks compensated declined 25.9 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 24.8 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.5 percent to $127.01.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.5 percent between August and September to 314.5. A market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 would now cost $31.45. Since last September, consumer prices have been inflated by 4.2 percent. The August annual inflation rate was also pegged at 4.2 percent. At 296.4, the index for food and beverages was down by 0.2 percent from August but was up from a year ago by 3.9 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items, at 316.4, was up by 1.1 percent from July and by 4.5 percent from last September. The area's index for food and beverages rose by only 0.1 percent over the past two months but was up by 4.7 percent since last September.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

1983 Affirmative Action Data packets for Maryland counties.

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, for the 1st through 4th quarters of 1983.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

SEPTEMBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER'83
MARYLAND	2,244,270	2,255,524	2,124,079	2,136,932	120,191	118,592	5.4	5.3	5.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,090,740	1,092,366	10,020,427	1,023,987	70,313	68,379	6.4	6.3	6.7
BALTIMORE CITY	399,814	400,313	369,290	370,579	30,524	29,734	7.6	7.4	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	182,806	183,801	174,032	174,639	8,774	9,162	4.8	5.0	5.9
BALTIMORE	329,700	329,404	307,728	308,802	21,972	20,602	6.7	6.3	6.6
CARROLL	47,237	47,381	45,227	45,385	2,010	1,996	4.3	4.2	4.7
HARFORD	73,276	73,291	68,495	68,734	4,781	4,557	6.5	6.2	5.9
HOWARD	57,905	58,176	55,654	55,848	2,251	2,328	3.9	4.0	3.8
D. C. AREA	827,914	831,929	800,344	804,660	27,570	27,269	3.3	3.3	3.6
CHARLES	45,546	45,963	44,215	44,453	1,331	1,510	2.9	3.3	3.4
MONTGOMERY	362,764	364,338	351,926	353,823	10,838	10,515	3.0	2.9	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	419,604	421,627	404,203	406,383	15,401	15,244	3.7	3.6	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	144,799	146,928	133,658	135,665	11,141	11,263	7.7	7.7	9.1
ALLEGANY	33,014	33,944	29,996	30,861	3,018	3,083	9.1	9.1	10.7
FREDERICK	46,781	45,484	44,639	43,279	2,142	2,205	4.6	4.8	5.7
GARRETT	11,950	12,257	10,700	10,955	1,250	1,302	10.5	10.6	11.8
WASHINGTON	53,054	55,243	48,323	50,570	4,731	4,673	8.9	8.5	10.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	30,851	32,788	28,999	30,746	1,852	2,042	6.0	6.2	7.9
CALVERT	11,807	12,779	10,959	11,777	848	1,002	7.2	7.8	10.9
ST. MARY'S	19,044	20,009	18,040	18,969	1,004	1,040	5.3	5.2	6.0
EASTERN SHORE	149,965	151,513	140,651	141,873	9,314	9,640	6.2	6.4	6.9
CAROLINE	8,396	8,142	7,747	7,446	649	696	7.7	8.5	7.5
CECIL	31,241	31,538	29,130	29,216	2,111	2,322	6.8	7.4	7.3
DORCHESTER	15,539	15,494	14,548	14,357	991	1,137	6.4	7.3	7.7
KENT	7,948	8,229	7,558	7,761	390	468	4.9	5.7	6.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,620	10,769	9,913	10,098	707	671	6.7	6.2	7.1
SOMERSET	8,195	8,408	7,221	7,355	974	1,053	11.9	12.5	12.8
TALBOT	17,412	17,665	16,828	17,105	584	560	3.4	3.2	3.7
WICOMICO	30,713	30,355	28,862	28,466	1,851	1,889	6.0	6.2	7.0
WORCESTER	19,901	20,913	18,844	20,069	1,057	844	5.3	4.0	5.5
UNITED STATES[2]	113,843,000	115,076,000	105,792,000	106,694,000	8,051,000	8,382,000	7.1	7.3	8.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1742.2	1746.5	1708.9	953.4	954.1	937.4
Manufacturing	215.2	214.8	215.0	139.9	139.9	143.0
Durable Goods	115.5	115.2	115.0	81.1	81.3	83.5
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.6	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Household furniture	1.4	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.9	7.8	7.5	5.9	5.7	5.7
Primary metal industries	17.3	19.2	20.1	15.7	17.6	18.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.1	14.8	13.8	13.1	14.7	13.7
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.3	6.2	6.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.3	3.2	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	19.2	19.1	16.7	11.5	11.5	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.3	38.7	37.8	27.7	27.3	27.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.1	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.5	26.1	25.8	19.9	19.5	19.3
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.4	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	11.9	10.6	13.0	8.1	7.1	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.7	99.6	100.0	58.8	58.6	59.5
Food and kindred products	24.7	24.8	24.7	11.7	12.0	12.0
Meat products	6.1	5.9	6.2	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	3.7	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.7	13.4	14.2	9.0	8.6	9.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.5	7.6
Printing and publishing	26.1	25.8	25.3	13.8	13.8	13.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.2	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.0	9.9	9.6	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.5	12.9	9.8	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.4	9.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Misc. plastic products	5.0	5.0	4.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND SEPT. '84	MARYLAND AUG. '84	MARYLAND SEPT. '83	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] SEPT. '84	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] AUG. '84	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] SEPT. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1527.0	1531.7	1493.9	813.5	814.2	794.4
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.0	110.5	99.7	52.3	51.9	47.0
Transportation and public utilities	90.1	89.3	87.3	58.9	58.3	57.6
Railroad transportation	7.7	7.6	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	42.1	41.0	39.9	24.9	24.0	24.2
Trucking & warehousing	26.5	26.0	23.8	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.6	4.6	5.1	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.3	40.7	39.9	28.5	28.8	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.5	26.8	26.0	19.1	19.4	18.8
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.9	13.9	9.4	9.4	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	435.4	434.4	421.4	229.6	227.2	221.6
Wholesale trade	99.3	99.0	95.1	56.2	55.9	55.1
Retail trade	336.1	335.4	326.3	173.4	171.3	166.5
General merchandise stores	41.3	41.4	41.6	21.2	21.0	21.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.2	99.5	97.4	59.8	60.5	59.7
Banking	24.5	24.8	24.3	14.6	14.7	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.8	13.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.6	19.7	19.7	14.8	14.8	15.0
Services	414.5	417.3	400.9	218.4	220.2	212.2
Health services	112.0	112.2	111.1	68.1	68.2	68.1
Private hospitals	57.9	58.2	58.3	39.2	39.4	39.8
Educational services	25.0	24.2	24.2	18.6	18.0	17.8
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.5	9.5	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	13.0	12.4	12.7	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.8	20.7	7.6	7.7	6.8
Total government	377.4	379.3	385.6	194.4	196.0	196.2
Total federal government	130.2	132.5	130.7	53.3	54.3	53.8
U. S. Dept. of Defense	42.6	43.9	42.2	19.0	19.7	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.8	13.8	13.1	7.2	7.2	6.9
Other federal government	73.8	74.8	75.4	27.1	27.4	27.9
Total state and local government	247.2	246.8	254.9	141.1	141.7	142.4
Total state government	81.3	80.4	83.2	55.8	56.3	57.0
Public universities & colleges	25.0	23.3	26.1	7.7	7.5	7.6
Non-education	56.3	57.1	57.1	48.1	48.8	49.4
Total local government	165.9	166.4	171.7	85.3	85.4	85.4
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	103.2	92.9	105.3	50.4	43.2	49.1
Non-education	62.7	73.5	66.4	34.9	42.2	36.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
SEPTEMBER 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83
MANUFACTURING	$389.34	$382.70	$371.90	41.2	40.8	41.6	$ 9.45	$ 9.38	$ 8.94
DURABLE GOODS	438.68	432.63	426.38	42.1	41.8	42.3	10.42	10.35	10.08
Lumber and wood products	283.31	266.56	262.08	40.3	38.8	39.0	7.03	6.87	6.72
Furniture and fixtures	282.20	265.86	279.60	41.5	40.1	42.3	6.80	6.63	6.61
Stone, clay and glass products	419.85	416.67	403.92	45.0	44.9	44.0	9.33	9.28	9.18
Primary metal industries	558.79	539.20	544.60	41.3	40.0	41.7	13.53	13.48	13.06
Fabricated metal products	396.57	406.26	398.31	41.7	42.9	42.6	9.51	9.47	9.35
Machinery except electrical	461.49	454.94	400.90	42.3	43.0	40.7	10.91	10.58	9.85
Electric and electronic equipment	386.53	374.88	360.78	42.9	41.7	42.0	9.01	8.99	8.59
Transportation equipment	514.18	533.82	507.83	41.6	43.4	41.9	12.36	12.30	12.12
Instruments and related products	319.94	326.19	303.03	38.5	39.3	39.1	8.31	8.30	7.75
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	318.10	263.64	266.11	37.6	38.6	38.4	8.46	6.83	6.93
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.76	331.50	328.43	40.4	39.7	40.9	8.41	8.35	8.03
Food and kindred products	320.80	312.04	295.18	41.5	39.7	39.2	7.73	7.86	7.53
Apparel and other textile products	217.18	216.13	209.16	35.2	35.2	36.0	6.17	6.14	5.81
Paper and allied products	345.27	332.86	320.88	41.8	41.4	42.5	8.26	8.04	7.55
Printing and publishing	403.60	390.25	389.82	40.0	39.3	39.9	10.09	9.93	9.77
Chemicals and allied products	448.85	452.75	421.34	43.2	44.3	41.8	10.39	10.22	10.08
Rubber and misc. plastic products	328.79	318.31	315.66	42.7	41.5	42.2	7.70	7.67	7.48
Leather and leather products	180.06	170.18	202.75	35.1	33.9	39.6	5.13	5.02	5.12

Covers an estimated 146,200 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
SEPTEMBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83
MANUFACTURING	$411.84	$405.66	$392.89	41.6	41.1	41.4	$ 9.90	$ 9.87	$ 9.49
DURABLE GOODS	465.62	458.47	444.79	42.6	42.1	42.2	10.93	10.89	10.54
Stone, clay and glass products	433.02	433.35	429.43	45.2	45.0	44.5	9.58	9.63	9.65
Primary metal industries	567.64	546.21	548.10	41.8	40.4	42.0	13.58	13.52	13.05
Fabricated metal products	429.99	439.27	415.80	42.7	45.1	45.0	10.07	9.74	9.24
Machinery except electrical	413.69	401.46	379.96	43.5	42.8	41.8	9.51	9.38	9.09
Electric and electronic equipment	431.42	413.41	398.47	42.8	41.3	42.3	10.08	10.01	9.42
Transportation equipment	547.63	571.87	504.46	41.9	44.4	40.3	13.07	12.88	12.52
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	301.56	252.38	247.04	42.0	37.5	38.3	7.18	6.73	6.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	345.02	339.95	324.41	40.4	39.9	40.2	8.54	8.52	8.07
Food and kindred products	394.56	378.97	363.78	41.1	39.6	40.6	9.60	9.57	8.96
Apparel and other textile products	228.33	224.38	221.08	34.7	34.1	35.6	6.58	6.58	6.21
Paper and allied products	296.78	301.49	286.85	41.8	41.7	43.2	7.10	7.23	6.64
Printing and publishing	367.22	358.12	345.2	38.9	38.8	38.7	9.44	9.23	8.92
Chemicals & allied products	470.36	471.59	451.76	44.0	44.7	42.3	10.69	10.55	10.68
Rubber & misc. plastic products	299.28	284.66	276.47	43.5	41.8	42.6	6.88	6.81	6.49

Covers an estimated 92,300 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
SEPTEMBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	14,811	17,310	17,911	9,428	10,286	9,740
Total Continued Claims	100,705	123,486	144,996	63,851	76,718	90,963
Total Weeks Compensated	87,563	118,645	119,535	58,589	79,035	74,512
Total Amount of Payments	$10,960,486	$14,626,226	$14,097,079	$7,441,129	$9,893,467	$8,846,954
Average Weekly Payment	$125.17	$123.28	$117.93	$127.01	$125.18	$118.73

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	242	271	288
Total Continued Claims	1,623	1,637	2,060
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	201	233	332
Total Continued Claims	1,044	1,079	1,596

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	562.4	564.0	548.4
Manufacturing*	28.0	27.6	26.1
Printing and publishing	8.3	7.8	7.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.7	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	534.4	536.4	522.3
Construction	42.3	43.1	39.2
Transportation and public utilities*	17.3	17.1	15.4
Trucking and warehousing	7.7	7.6	6.2
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.7	6.8	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	143.4	141.9	140.0
General merchandise stores	14.5	14.3	14.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.9	30.3	29.3
Banking	6.5	6.6	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.0
Services and mining*	155.4	156.5	147.7
Private educational services	4.4	4.2	4.7
Miscellaneous services	18.1	18.2	17.9
Total government	146.1	147.5	150.7
Total federal government	73.3	74.2	72.4
Total state & local government	72.8	73.3	78.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	109.3	110.4	110.3
Manufacturing	23.3	23.8	23.5
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.6
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.9	1.1	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.2	5.2	4.0
Other manufacturing	12.5	12.8	13.7
Nonmanufacturing	86.0	86.6	86.8
Construction	7.6	7.5	6.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.6	7.6	7.4
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	3.0	3.0	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.5	27.6	26.8
Wholesale trade	5.6	5.4	5.4
Retail trade*	21.9	22.2	21.4
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.5	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.7	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	20.6	20.7	21.3
Health services	8.0	8.1	8.3
Educational services	1.2	1.1	1.3
Total government	19.1	19.5	20.8
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.0	16.4	17.7
State government	4.0	4.0	3.8
Local government	12.0	12.4	13.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	122.4	123.0	116.7
Manufacturing	24.3	23.7	22.8
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.1	8.8
Meat products	4.8	4.6	4.5
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.9	2.5	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.1	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.4	8.1	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	98.1	99.3	93.9
Construction	8.2	8.5	7.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.7	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	33.4	35.3	30.9
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.3	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.1	4.0
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	22.3	23.1	22.1
Health services	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total government	23.3	21.6	22.8
Total federal government	4.7	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	18.6	16.7	18.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT [1]

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.0	439.5	432.2
Manufacturing	52.0	51.1	56.7
Durable Goods*	19.0	18.2	22.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.8	2.7	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.9	4.1	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	2.5	1.7	3.7
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.7	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	33.0	32.9	34.0
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.7	5.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.5	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.4	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.8	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.0	388.4	375.5
Construction	18.4	18.5	15.3
Transportation & public utilities*	35.4	35.3	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.7	11.4	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	6.1	5.7	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.5	20.7	20.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.3	93.4	93.4
Wholesale trade	28.8	28.5	27.9
Retail trade	66.5	64.9	65.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	40.0	39.7
Banking	11.6	11.7	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.4	9.5	10.0
Services & mining*	117.0	118.6	112.3
Health services	38.2	38.3	37.9
Educational services	13.3	13.0	12.6
Social services	6.3	6.2	6.0
Misc. services	5.1	5.2	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.5	2.6	2.3
Total government	77.3	82.6	80.0
Total federal government	13.9	14.1	14.5
Total state & local government	63.4	68.5	65.5
Total state government	28.1	28.8	28.8
Total local government	35.3	39.7	36.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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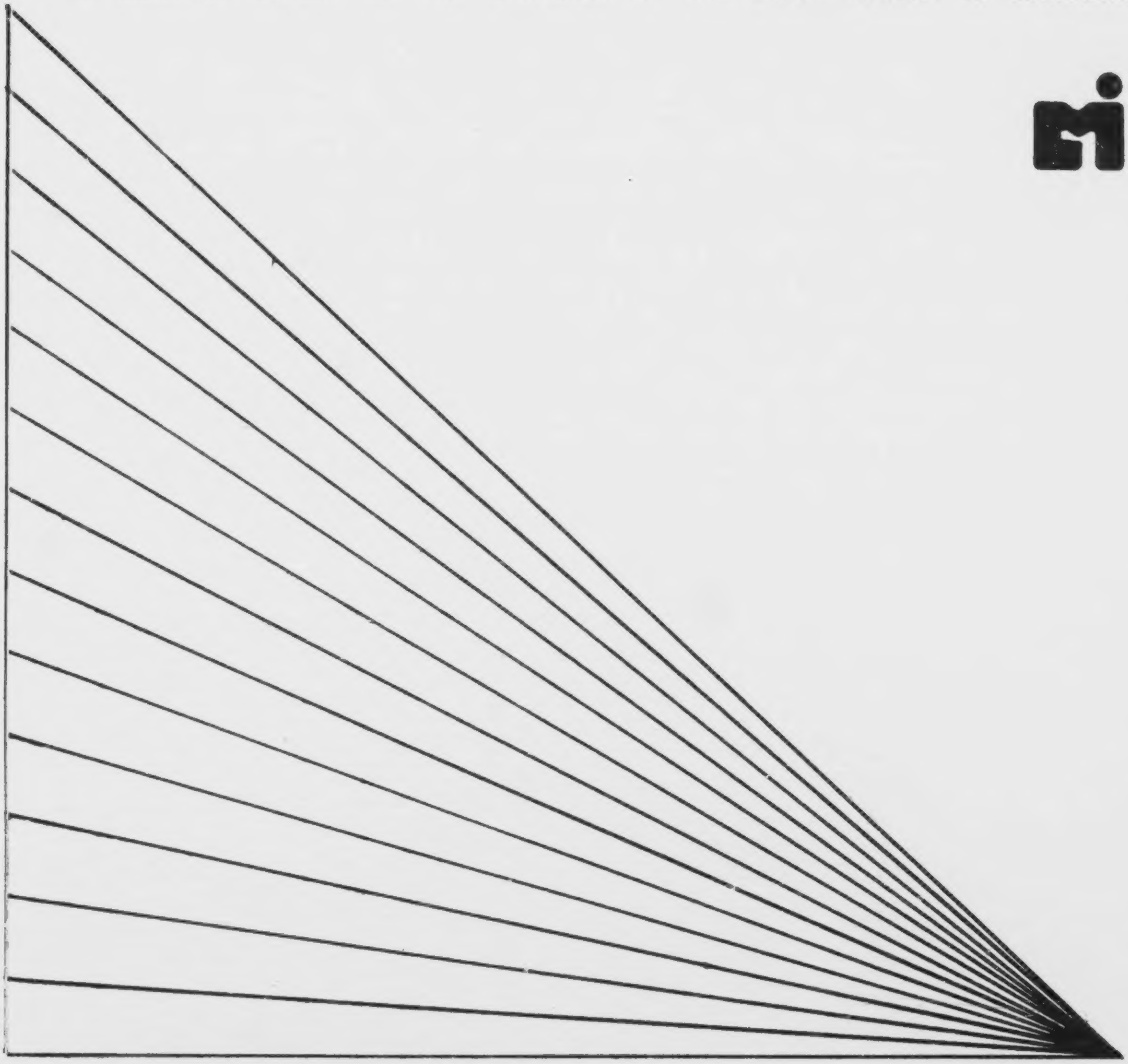
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1984

Department of Employment and Training

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

AFTER two months of no change, Maryland's unemployment rate increased very slightly from 5.3 percent in September to 5.4 percent in October. Only normal seasonal trends are being seen, as the state's economy remains at the plateau reached last spring. The unemployment rate's recent stability leaves it below October's level of 5.9 percent and this January's peak of 6.8 percent. This is the lowest October rate registered since 1978. A minor increase of 0.1 percentage points had been expected for October because that was the average trend for 1970 through 1983. Another minor increase is anticipated for November. Now that summer workers have exited the labor force, schools are back in session, and retail stores are hiring for the holiday season, no major change is expected until January's seasonal increase in unemployment.

DURING this October, the state's civilian labor force and employment swelled by three times the gain of last October. Employment rose by an estimated 28,991 persons and unemployment by 3,552, leading to a total labor force expansion of 32,543. This labor force gain comes after three months of decreases which amounted to 21,839 persons. Holiday hiring should boost the labor force through the rest of the year. For the 5th consecutive month, the labor force exceeds its level a year ago, rising above last October's level by 63,082 persons. Employment is up over the year for the 25th consecutive month, by 69,961 persons; while unemployment is lower than a year ago for the 22nd month, by 6,879 persons.

LITTLE change was seen between September and October in claims filed for unemployment insurance. Initial claims increased slightly as continued claims edged down. At least 1,000 claims each were filed during October in the large employment group of business services, the seasonal industry of special trade contracting, and the perennially weak primary metals manufacturing. The greatest trend was the decrease in claims filed for transportation equipment manufacturing, as a result of sizable recalls following model changeovers. Claims did increase in the other manufacturing categories of furniture and fixtures, leather and leather products, and primary metals.

NOTABLE hiring took place during October in education, trucking, trade, city and county government, transportation equipment manufacturing, and the services categories of personal, business, amusement and recreation, social, and membership. At the same time, layoffs were registered in primary metals, food processing, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, health services, agribusiness, and federal government. September's sluggish recalls in education led to abnormally heavy hiring in October. Otherwise, the October labor market exhibited stability, disrupted only by seasonal trends.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the U. S. rate. The gap for October is 1.6 percentage points. The U. S. rate did inch down from 7.1 percent in September to 7.0 percent in October. In the U. S., black unemployment rose from 15.1 percent in September to 15.4 percent in October. Monthly black unemployment rates are not available below the national level. Since last October, the national rate has receded by a greater 1.4 percentage points than the minor decrease seen in Maryland. In September, 34 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. Delaware's unemployment equaled Maryland's. Virginia's was lower at 4.7 percent. The District of Columbia's was higher at 8.6 percent and Pennsylvania's at 8.7 percent, while West Virginia's was the nation's highest at 13.1 percent.

AMONG Maryland's counties, minor trends were seen in unemployment rates between September and October. The metropolitan areas were particularly stable because their labor force is less affected by cold weather and the end of the tourist and agricultural seasons. Unemployment rates edged up in 15 counties, inched down in 6, and held steady in 3. Only in Garrett and Worcester counties did the rates change by at least a full percentage point, both upward. Worcester County's rate is climbing now that the tourist season is over. Its rate jumped from 5.3 percent in September to 9.0 percent in October. Charles County again claimed the state's lowest rate for October of 2.9 percent and Somerset County the highest of 12.6 percent. Only in Somerset and Garrett counties do unemployment rates still exceed 10 percent. Rates are below 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot counties.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area remained at its September rate of 6.4 percent. Baltimore City's inched up from 7.6 to 7.7 percent. The rate for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area also remained at its September level, a low rate of 3.3 percent. Unemployment did increase somewhat in the state's less urbanized areas--in Western Maryland from 7.5 to 8.0 percent, the Eastern Shore from 6.1 to 6.7 percent, and Southern Maryland from 6.0 to 6.4 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

AS the bulk of schools' recalls fell into October rather than September, Maryland's nonagricultural wage and salary employment jumped by 18,300 jobs during October after declining by 1,300 during September. More normally timed education recalls in 1983 contributed to an increase of 10,300 in last September's employment and a further gain of 9,400 in last October's, dividing up the gain that was concentrated in October this year. Total employment of 1,763,500 jobs for this October is higher by 45,200 than the level registered last October. Starting in February of this year, each month new records for employment have been established for that month of the year. This October's job increase comes after three consecutive months of declines, which totaled 24,000 jobs.

AFTER slower education recalls this September than last, the schools pushed ahead in October with greater increases than a year ago, causing jobs in state and local government to climb. Also increasing by more this October than last October were jobs in trade and transportation. Services increased by less this October, federal government subsided as compared with no change last October, finance/insurance/real estate decreased by less this October, and construction decreased as opposed to the gains last October. Manufacturing held steady this October instead of the net decrease registered a year ago. Recalls from model changeovers boosted employment in transportation equipment this October, while strike activity lowered employment in nonelectrical machinery last October.

MANUFACTURING employment has been real stable recently as it lost 300 jobs in August, showed no change in September, and inched down by 100 in October. Last year was more erratic with a decrease of 1,300 for August, an increase of 4,600 for September, and a decrease of 1,500 for October. For the 14th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are more numerous than a year ago, in October by 1,200. Most changes between October of 1983 and 1984 are minor, except for gains of 3,400 jobs in nonelectrical machinery and 1,100 in electric and electronic equipment. Primary metals is down by 3,000 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 9 have increased over the year, 7 have decreased, and 3 are unchanged.

DURING this October, the transportation equipment industry swelled by 1,400 jobs, due to continuing recalls after model changeovers. The initial recalls had boosted employment by 1,100 during September. Now employment actually exceeds the October, 1983 level by 600 jobs. All other noticeable changes in manufacturing are negative. Food products receded by 500 jobs with seasonal slowdowns in preserved fruits and vegetables along with permanent cutbacks and less business in meat products. Layoffs outnumbered recalls in blast furnace and basic steel products, causing the primary metals industry to drop by 500 jobs. Other layoffs in steel had contracted the category by 1,900 jobs in September. Permanent closings cost 300 jobs in leather and leather products, while less business weakened furniture and fixtures by 300 jobs.

NONMANUFACTURING employment grew by 18,400 during October, following losses of 21,500 jobs between June and September. Last October, a lesser 10,900 jobs were added. For the 22nd consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, in October by 44,000 jobs. Since last October, trade has increased by 16,200 jobs, services by 13,000, construction by 9,100, transportation by 2,900, local government by 2,800, and finance/insurance/real estate by 1,200. On the other hand, fedeal government is down by 600 jobs and state government by 400.

LOCAL government employment soared by 10,800 jobs during October, with recalls of 10,000 by local boards of education and community colleges and the hiring of 800 by city and county governments. In September the school recalls totaled 10,900. However, there were also 9,300 layoffs of summer workers by city and county governments, as the net addition to local government came to only 1,600 jobs. Last September, the net hiring in education was greater and the layoffs in noneducation were less, causing a net gain of 11,300. Last October the expansion was less than this October's at 4,300 jobs, with increases of 5,800 in education and continued layoffs of 1,500 in noneducation. While schools recalled essentially the same number of workers over those two months in both years (20,900 this year), a greater 8,500 layoffs by city and county governments was noted this year than the 5,400 in 1983.

STATE government was boosted by 3,600 jobs during October, as seasonal recalls of 3,800 by public colleges and universities greatly outnumbered layoffs of 200 by other state agencies. In September, there was hiring of 1,700 in education and layoffs of 800 in noneducation. Recalls for the new school term began earlier in 1983, when state government rose in September by a net 2,100 jobs and in October by another 2,100. The two-month increase is similar in both years, even if the hiring began earlier in 1983.

HOLIDAY hiring has begun in trade. Widespread job gains boosted employment by 2,500. There were continued seasonal layoffs by eating and drinking places in resort areas. The same trends prevailed in September, when 1,800 jobs were added. Last year, only 400 jobs were added in September and 1,100 in October. Services increased by a net 1,700 jobs during this October with hiring in personal, business, amusement and recreation, education (+900), social, and membership services. This outnumbered layoffs by hotels and lodging places, health services, and agricultural services. Services had lost 5,200 jobs between July and September. Last year a similar 5,300 jobs were lost in that two-month period, then a greater 2,200 were added during October. Hiring in trucking and among school bus drivers boosted transportation by 1,100 jobs during October, following gains of 1,200 during September. Other trends in nonmanufacturing were minor, with layoffs of 500 in federal government, 400 in finance/insurance/real estate, and 200 in construction. Federal government has slipped by 3,300 jobs since its July summertime peak. Construction has been receded by 900 jobs since July. Last year, construction rose by 1,300 jobs during October after falling by that same 1,300 between July and September.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 10,700 jobs between September and October, representing a sizable 58.5 percent of the gains statewide. The area comprised a somewhat lesser 54.7 percent of the state's total employment by October. Since last October, the area's employment has expanded by 18,700 jobs, but accounts for only 41.4 percent of the gain statewide. During this October, Baltimore's manufacturing inched up by 100 jobs. Recalls from model changeovers boosted transportation equipment by 1,300 jobs, while persistent business problems cost 500 jobs in steel. The area's nonmanufacturing swelled by 10,600 jobs during October, with recalls in education contributing to gains of 2,400 in state government and 5,300 in local government. Holiday hiring bolstered trade by 2,000 jobs. Construction added another 400 jobs and transportation 400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

AVERAGE weekly earnings for production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries declined by $1.61 between September and October to $387.73. Average weekly hours fell by 0.3 hours to 40.9, even though average hourly earnings increased by 3 cents to $9.48. Most of the trends were in hourly earnings, which increased by at least 5 cents in seven industries and fell by at least 5 cents in another seven. The largest change was the drop of 34 cents in average hourly earnings in leather/leather products, an industry battered by layoffs. The workweeks increased by at least one hour in fabricated metals and leather, and decreased by at least one hour in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, and transportation equipment. In transportation equipment, substantial recalls led to a shortening of the average workweek by 3.7 hours. For October, the average hourly earnings ranged from $4.79 in leather/leather products up to $13.44 in primary metals. Weekly hours ranged from 35.0 in apparel/textiles up to 43.9 in stone/clay/glass products. Since October, 1983, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing have increased by $22.42 or 6.1 percent, as the average workweek has lengthened by 0.4 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings in manufacturing also decreased between September and October, by $1.73 to $409.12. Average weekly hours dipped by 0.3 hours to 41.2, and average hourly earnings rose by 3 cents to $9.93. Average earnings and workweeks in the area do exceed those registered statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims were up 49.2 percent for October, 1984 as a larger number of claims were filed by workers from the primary metals industry. Continued claims rose 16.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 19.2 percent, and the amount of payments rose 20.4 percent. The average weekly check amount increased 1.0 percent to $126.41.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims increased 59.5 percent and continued claims rose 26.9 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims rose 29.9 percent and continued claims increased 26.7 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 34.6 percent, continued claims rose 10.7 percent, weeks compensated were up 16.1 percent, and the amount of payments rose 16.7 percent. The average weekly check amount increased less than one percent to $127.59.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent from September to a level of 315.3 for October. This means that a shopping basket of consumer goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.53. Since last October, prices have been inflated by 4.2 percent. Last month, the annualized inflation rate also came to 4.2 percent. The prices for food and beverages, indexed at 296.6, rose by a slight 0.1 percent over the month and 3.8 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices for food consumed at home fell to a lower index of 290.7, down by 0.1 percent from September but up by 5.2 percent from last October.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COVERED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW OF MARYLAND, 1983 annual averages.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

OCTOBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER '83
MARYLAND	2,279,193	2,246,650	2,156,356	2,127,365	122,837	119,285	5.4	5.3	5.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,107,372	1,091,082	1,036,662	1,021,200	70,710	69,882	6.4	6.4	6.8
BALTIMORE CITY	406,584	400,038	375,166	369,570	31,418	30,468	7.7	7.6	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,877	182,867	176,801	174,164	9,076	8,703	4.9	4.8	5.9
BALTIMORE	333,860	329,763	312,624	307,961	21,236	21,802	6.4	6.6	6.7
CARROLL	48,045	47,247	45,947	45,262	2,098	1,985	4.4	4.2	5.7
HARFORD	74,273	73,263	69,585	68,547	4,688	4,716	6.3	6.4	6.4
HOWARD	58,733	57,904	56,540	55,696	2,193	2,208	3.7	3.8	3.8
D. C. AREA	841,808	828,625	813,610	801,250	28,198	27,375	3.3	3.3	3.6
CHARLES	46,313	45,605	44,948	44,265	1,365	1,340	2.9	2.9	3.2
MONTGOMERY	369,117	363,066	357,759	352,324	11,358	10,742	3.1	3.0	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	426,378	419,954	410,903	404,661	15,475	15,293	3.6	3.6	4.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,697	146,526	137,723	135,482	11,974	11,044	8.0	7.5	9.3
ALLEGANY	35,341	33,374	32,132	30,379	3,209	2,995	9.1	9.0	10.9
FREDERICK	48,442	47,449	45,947	45,307	2,495	2,142	5.2	4.5	6.2
GARRETT	12,046	12,067	10,619	10,832	1,427	1,235	11.8	10.2	12.2
WASHINGTON	53,868	53,636	49,025	48,964	4,843	4,672	9.0	8.7	10.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,674	30,771	29,648	28,936	2,026	1,835	6.4	6.0	7.8
CALVERT	12,012	11,748	11,099	10,902	913	846	7.6	7.2	10.2
ST. MARY'S	19,662	19,023	18,549	18,034	1,113	989	5.7	5.2	6.4
EASTERN SHORE	148,642	149,649	138,713	140,499	9,929	9,150	6.7	6.1	7.2
CAROLINE	8,540	8,382	7,924	7,738	616	644	7.2	7.7	7.2
CECIL	31,397	31,164	29,472	29,131	1,925	2,033	6.1	6.5	6.9
DORCHESTER	15,606	15,516	14,529	14,538	1,077	978	6.9	6.3	7.9
KENT	8,164	7,934	7,740	7,553	424	381	5.2	4.8	5.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,601	10,583	10,004	9,890	597	693	5.6	6.5	6.6
SOMERSET	7,657	8,145	6,692	7,189	965	956	12.6	11.7	13.6
TALBOT	17,419	17,420	16,846	16,837	573	583	3.3	3.3	3.6
WICOMICO	33,109	30,628	30,809	28,793	2,300	1,835	6.9	6.0	7.2
WORCESTER	16,149	19,877	14,697	18,830	1,452	1,047	9.0	5.3	9.7
UNITED STATES[2]	114,250,000	113,843,000	106,262,000	105,792,000	7,989,000	8,051,000	7.0	7.1	8.4

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCT. '84	SEPT.'84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT.'84	OCT. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1763.5	1745.2	1718.3	964.4	953.7	945.7
Manufacturing	214.7	214.8	213.5	139.7	139.6	141.2
Durable Goods	115.6	115.0	113.7	81.5	80.7	82.2
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.6	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	2.6	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	8.0	7.9	7.6	6.0	5.9	5.8
Primary metal industries	16.8	17.3	19.8	15.2	15.7	18.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.6	13.1	13.4	12.6	13.1	13.4
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.9	8.9	6.4	6.3	6.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.0	19.0	15.6	11.4	11.4	9.4
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.2	39.1	38.1	27.5	27.4	27.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.3	25.9	19.7	19.7	19.4
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.1	11.7	12.5	9.5	8.2	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.1	99.8	99.8	58.2	58.9	59.0
Food and kindred products	24.3	24.8	24.8	11.4	11.7	11.8
Meat products	5.9	6.1	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.6	3.1	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.8	4.7	2.9	3.0	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.6	13.7	14.2	8.8	9.1	9.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.1	10.1	7.6	7.6	7.7
Printing and publishing	26.1	26.0	25.7	13.8	13.8	13.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.2	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.1	10.0	9.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.6	12.5	9.9	9.8	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.1	5.2	5.3	5.1
Misc. plastic products	5.1	5.0	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.1
Leather and leather products	0.8	1.1	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1548.8	1530.4	1504.8	824.7	814.1	804.5
Mining	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.1	110.3	101.0	52.6	52.2	47.7
Transportation and public utilities	91.2	90.1	88.1	59.2	58.8	58.0
Railroad transportation	7.6	7.6	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	43.3	42.2	40.4	25.3	24.9	24.4
Trucking & warehousing	27.3	26.5	24.9	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.7	4.6	4.3	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.3	40.3	40.1	28.4	28.4	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.5	26.5	26.2	19.1	19.1	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	438.7	436.2	422.5	231.9	229.9	223.1
Wholesale trade	99.7	99.2	95.5	56.2	56.1	55.5
Retail trade	339.0	337.0	327.0	175.7	173.8	167.6
General merchandise stores	45.5	41.7	42.6	23.8	21.3	21.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.8	98.2	96.6	59.7	59.6	59.3
Banking	24.7	24.5	24.2	14.7	14.6	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.6	13.6	8.6	8.6	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.7	19.6	14.8	14.8	14.9
Services	416.1	414.4	403.1	218.3	218.3	214.7
Health services	111.6	112.1	111.6	67.8	68.2	68.4
Private hospitals	57.5	57.9	58.7	39.0	39.2	39.9
Educational services	26.4	25.5	26.0	19.7	18.9	19.3
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.1	10.1	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.2	13.5	13.9	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.5	21.6	20.5	7.7	7.6	6.9
Total government	393.7	379.8	391.9	202.9	195.2	201.6
Total federal government	130.0	130.5	130.6	53.3	53.3	53.7
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.3	42.9	42.5	19.2	19.0	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.8	13.2	7.2	7.2	6.9
Other federal government	73.0	73.8	74.9	26.9	27.1	27.7
Total state and local government	263.7	249.3	261.3	149.6	141.9	147.9
Total state government	84.9	81.3	85.3	58.1	55.7	57.0
Public universities & colleges	28.8	25.0	28.9	9.9	7.6	8.2
Non-education	56.1	56.3	56.4	48.2	48.1	48.8
Total local government	178.8	168.0	176.0	91.5	86.2	90.9
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	113.8	103.8	111.1	55.3	50.5	54.6
Non-education	65.0	64.2	64.9	36.2	35.7	36.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
OCTOBER 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83
MANUFACTURING	$387.73	$389.34	$365.31	40.9	41.2	40.5	$ 9.48	$ 9.45	$ 9.02
DURABLE GOODS	434.72	441.19	410.44	41.8	42.3	41.5	10.40	10.43	9.89
Lumber and wood products	283.51	282.00	257.24	40.1	40.0	38.8	7.07	7.05	6.63
Furniture and fixtures	269.70	282.20	276.30	39.2	41.5	41.3	6.88	6.80	6.69
Stone, clay and glass products	407.39	418.92	391.39	43.9	44.9	43.2	9.28	9.33	9.06
Primary metal industries	555.07	559.20	537.13	41.3	41.3	41.8	13.44	13.54	12.85
Fabricated metal products	410.05	406.98	382.75	43.3	42.0	42.2	9.47	9.69	9.07
Machinery except electrical	454.44	459.73	397.58	42.0	42.1	41.2	10.82	10.92	9.65
Electric and electronic equipment	381.23	382.97	362.52	42.5	42.6	42.4	8.97	8.99	8.55
Transportation equipment	510.54	550.07	462.92	40.2	43.9	39.6	12.70	12.53	11.69
Instruments and related products	319.80	319.99	316.01	39.0	38.6	39.7	8.20	8.29	7.96
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	320.72	317.90	278.91	42.2	42.5	38.9	7.60	7.48	7.17
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.80	336.40	319.93	40.0	40.0	39.4	8.47	8.41	8.12
Food and kindred products	318.37	311.52	288.42	40.3	40.3	38.1	7.90	7.73	7.57
Apparel and other textile products	217.00	221.17	206.26	35.0	35.5	35.5	6.20	6.23	5.81
Paper and allied products	348.59	343.62	328.95	41.4	41.6	42.5	8.42	8.26	7.74
Printing and publishing	394.21	400.79	390.40	39.9	39.8	40.0	9.88	10.07	9.76
Chemicals and allied products	461.21	446.34	427.87	43.8	43.0	41.5	10.53	10.38	10.31
Rubber and misc. plastic products	325.56	327.94	330.91	41.9	42.7	43.2	7.77	7.68	7.66
Leather and leather products	175.31	180.06	188.38	36.6	35.1	37.6	4.79	5.13	5.01

Covers an estimated 146,300 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
OCTOBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83	OCT. '84	SEPT. '84	OCT. '83
MANUFACTURING	$409.12	$410.85	$377.60	41.2	41.5	40.0	$ 9.93	$ 9.90	$ 9.44
DURABLE GOODS	459.56	465.80	432.64	42.2	42.5	41.6	10.89	10.96	10.40
Stone, clay and glass products	413.69	433.02	401.53	43.5	45.2	42.4	9.51	9.58	9.47
Primary metal industries	564.30	568.06	540.56	41.8	41.8	42.1	13.50	13.59	12.84
Fabricated metal products	435.38	431.57	397.27	44.7	42.9	43.8	9.74	10.06	9.07
Machinery except electrical	395.33	412.22	346.42	42.6	43.3	40.9	9.28	9.52	8.47
Electric and electronic equipment	425.57	427.23	404.07	42.6	42.3	42.4	9.99	10.10	9.53
Transportation equipment	533.98	551.51	470.15	40.7	42.1	38.6	13.12	13.10	12.18
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	303.42	303.42	256.03	42.2	42.2	38.5	7.19	7.19	6.65
NONDURABLE GOODS	345.20	343.36	311.66	40.0	40.3	38.1	8.63	8.52	8.18
Food and kindred products	403.10	392.37	358.02	41.6	41.0	39.3	9.69	9.57	9.11
Apparel and other textile products	228.10	230.34	218.15	34.3	34.9	35.3	6.65	6.60	6.18
Paper and allied products	289.60	293.76	273.73	40.0	41.2	41.6	7.24	7.13	6.58
Printing and publishing	359.29	363.63	352.80	38.8	39.1	39.2	9.26	9.30	9.00
Chemicals & allied products	487.72	468.66	456.12	44.5	43.8	42.0	10.96	10.70	10.86
Rubber & misc. plastic products	295.64	297.72	301.64	42.6	43.4	44.1	6.94	6.86	6.84

Covers an estimated 92,500 production workers

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
OCTOBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	22,096	14,811	22,852	12,694	9,428	12,687
Total Continued Claims	116,821	100,705	135,776	70,691	63,851	82,805
Total Weeks Compensated	104,353	87,563	109,598	68,041	58,589	67,860
Total Amount of Payments	$13,191,534	$10,960,486	$13,960,241	$8,681,309	$7,441,129	$8,152,311
Average Weekly Payment	$126.41	$125.17	$127.38	$127.59	$127.01	$120.13

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	386	242	432
Total Continued Claims	2,059	1,623	2,366
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	261	201	271
Total Continued Claims	1,323	1,044	1,789

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	571.5	563.3	550.9
Manufacturing*	27.4	27.9	26.6
Printing and publishing	8.1	8.2	8.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.6	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	544.1	535.4	524.3
Construction	42.8	42.5	39.6
Transportation and public utilities*	17.8	17.3	15.8
Trucking and warehousing	8.1	7.7	6.6
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.7	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	146.0	143.6	140.3
General merchandise stores	15.5	14.6	15.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.7	29.9	29.3
Banking	6.5	6.4	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.0
Services and mining*	156.2	155.4	149.2
Private educational services	4.8	4.7	4.8
Miscellaneous services	17.9	18.1	17.7
Total government	151.6	146.7	150.1
Total federal government	72.7	73.1	72.2
Total state & local government	78.9	73.6	77.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.8	110.9	111.3
Manufacturing	22.9	23.3	22.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.6	0.9	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.2	5.2	4.1
Other manufacturing	12.3	12.5	12.9
Nonmanufacturing	89.9	87.6	88.4
Construction	7.2	7.7	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.7	7.6	7.5
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	3.1	3.0	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	28.3	27.7	27.1
Wholesale trade	5.7	5.6	5.4
Retail trade*	22.6	22.1	21.7
General merchandise stores	3.7	3.4	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	21.3	21.2	21.2
Health services	8.0	8.1	8.3
Educational services	1.5	1.5	1.3
Total government	21.7	19.8	22.0
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	18.6	16.7	18.9
State government	4.3	4.1	4.2
Local government	14.3	12.6	14.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	120.3	122.3	115.2
Manufacturing	24.3	24.3	23.2
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.3	9.1
Meat products	4.7	4.8	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.4	2.6	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.1	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.7	8.6	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	96.0	98.0	92.0
Construction	8.2	8.3	7.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.9	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.3	33.5	29.7
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	4.0	3.9
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.5	22.3	20.8
Health services	7.9	8.0	7.8
Total government	25.3	23.0	23.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.7	4.8
Total state & local government	20.6	18.3	18.6

---

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.2	434.1	433.2
Manufacturing	53.0	52.2	54.8
Durable Goods*	20.2	18.9	21.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	2.8	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.9	3.9	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.6	4.5	2.9
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	3.6	2.5	3.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	33.3	33.6
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.3	7.8
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.2
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.6	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.5	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.2	381.9	378.4
Construction	17.9	18.4	16.1
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	35.3	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.6	11.7	11.2
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	6.0	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.4	20.4	20.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.1	95.2	93.1
Wholesale trade	28.9	28.7	28.4
Retail trade	66.2	66.5	64.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.5	39.5
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.5
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.4
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	10.0
Services & mining*	116.9	116.2	114.5
Health services	37.1	37.5	38.0
Educational services	13.9	13.3	13.6
Social services	6.2	6.4	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.2	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	78.4	77.3	80.4
Total federal government	13.8	13.9	13.9
Total state & local government	64.6	63.4	66.5
Total state government	28.6	28.1	28.8
Total local government	36.0	35.3	37.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
OCTOBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1984	SEPTEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.2	434.1	433.2
Manufacturing	53.0	52.2	54.8
Durable Goods*	20.2	18.9	21.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	2.8	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.9	3.9	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.6	4.5	2.9
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	3.6	2.5	3.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	33.3	33.6
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.3	7.8
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.2
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.6	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.5	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.9	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.2	381.9	378.4
Construction	17.9	18.4	16.1
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	35.3	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.6	11.7	11.2
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	6.0	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.4	20.4	20.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.1	95.2	93.1
Wholesale trade	28.9	28.7	28.4
Retail trade	66.2	66.5	64.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.5	39.5
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.5
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.4
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	10.0
Services & mining*	116.9	116.2	114.5
Health services	37.1	37.5	38.0
Educational services	13.9	13.3	13.6
Social services	6.2	6.4	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.2	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	78.4	77.3	80.4
Total federal government	13.8	13.9	13.9
Total state & local government	64.6	63.4	66.5
Total state government	28.6	28.1	28.8
Total local government	36.0	35.3	37.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
STATE OF MARYLAND
JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	7/84	8/84	9/84	7/84	8/84	9/84	7/84	8/84	9/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1758.5	1746.5	1745.2	782.8	780.0	773.8	--	--	--
Manufacturing	215.1	214.8	214.8	67.7	67.7	68.3	145.5	145.4	146.3
Durable Goods	116.4	115.2	115.0	28.1	27.3	27.4	74.4	73.0	73.4
Lumber & wood products	3.5	3.6	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Furniture & fixtures	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
Stone, clay & glass products	7.9	7.8	7.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.3	6.3	6.4
Primary metal industries	19.4	19.2	17.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	15.4	15.3	13.6
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.7	6.5	6.7
Machinery, except electrical	19.1	19.1	19.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Electric & electronic equipment	39.4	38.7	39.1	15.6	15.1	15.3	18.0	16.8	17.5
Transportation equipment	10.8	10.6	11.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.4	6.4	7.4
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.5	4.4	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.0	3.0	3.2
Nondurable Goods	98.7	99.6	99.8	39.6	40.4	40.9	71.1	72.4	72.9
Food & kindred products	24.1	24.8	24.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	16.8	17.8	17.8
Textile mill products	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	12.9	13.4	13.7	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.3	11.7	12.0
Paper & allied products	10.1	10.1	10.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	8.0	7.9	8.0
Printing & publishing	26.1	25.8	26.0	9.2	9.1	9.4	17.3	17.1	17.3
Chemicals & allied products	12.6	12.5	12.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	7.8	7.8	7.8
Petroleum & coal products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.3	9.4	9.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	6.9	7.0	7.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Nonmanufacturing	1543.4	1531.7	1530.4	715.1	712.3	705.5	--	--	--
Contract construction	111.0	110.5	110.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	90.4	89.3	90.1	25.4	25.2	25.4	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	41.8	41.0	42.2	7.3	7.2	7.5	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.8	40.7	40.3	16.0	16.0	15.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	436.4	434.4	436.2	198.3	196.5	196.6	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	98.9	99.0	99.2	27.7	27.7	27.9	--	--	--
Retail trade	337.5	335.4	337.0	170.6	168.8	168.7	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	41.4	41.4	41.7	29.3	29.7	29.9	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	100.0	99.5	98.2	58.6	58.5	58.0	--	--	--
Services & mining	420.9	418.7	415.8	238.2	239.1	237.5	--	--	--
Total government	384.7	379.3	379.8	184.9	183.3	178.3	--	--	--
Total federal government	133.3	132.5	130.5	60.3	59.9	59.1	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	251.4	246.8	249.3	124.6	123.4	119.2	--	--	--

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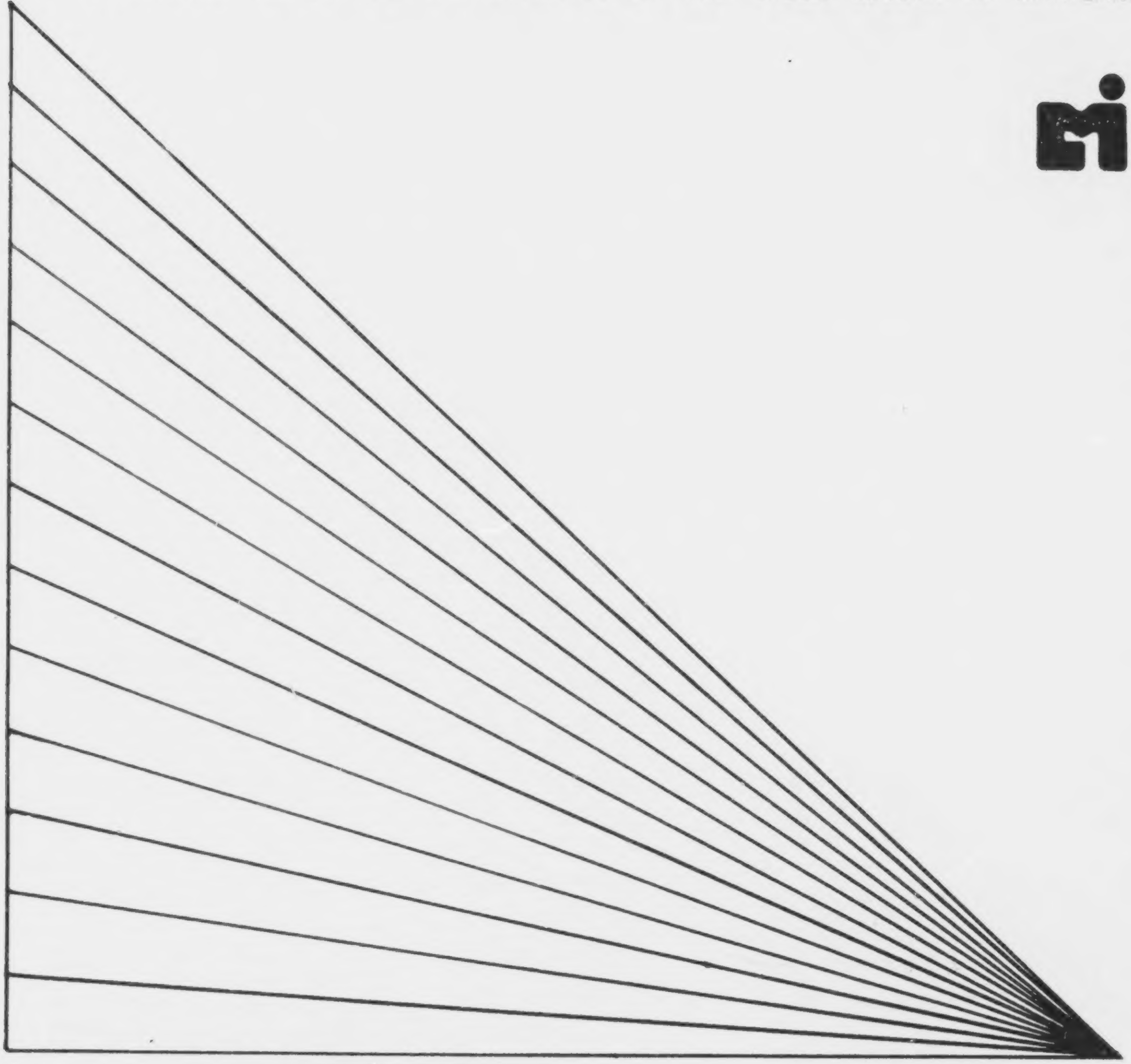
[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,000 employers.

2/4/85 53616-1

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

AFTER increasing slightly in mid-summer, Maryland's unemployment rate has been extremely stable. The November rate of 5.5 percent is up insignificantly from the October level of 5.4 percent. The civilian labor force did expand three times faster than last November, by an estimated 14,656 persons. This was led by a sizable hiring of 12,291 persons, accompanied by greater unemployment of only 2,365. Unemployment decreased during last November, as the rate declined by 0.2 percentage points.

THE unemployment rate has flattened out after the large decline seen in 1983 during recovery from the 1981-1982 recession. The rate has fallen very little from its level last November of 5.7 percent. This November's rate is down by 1.3 percentage points from its 1984 peak in January of 6.8 percent, which is unremarkable compared with the decline of 3.3 percentage points during that period in 1983. This November's rate is the lowest registered for that month since 1978. During November of 1970 through 1983, the unemployment rate averaged a gain of 0.2 percentage points. Also during that 14-year period, the rate averaged an advance of 0.3 percentage points for December, with no change being registered during December of 1982 and 1983. Therefore, little change is anticipated until the seasonal unemployment increases in January.

THE labor force is expected to score another increase during December, as retail stores hire additional workers for the holiday season. It expanded by an estimated 47,277 persons during October and November after declining by 21,839 between June and September. During this November, unemployment increased only slightly as greater numbers of initial and continued claims were filed for unemployment insurance. However, there were fewer unemployed persons who had exhausted their unemployment benefits or who had just entered or reentered the labor force. Employment expanded during November as retail stores hired for the holiday season, schools continued to recall workers for the fall semester, city and county governments engaged in scattered hiring, and other hiring was noted in trucking and in social and business services. Seasonal layoffs continued in agribusiness, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, and hotels and lodging places. Since last November, Maryland's labor force has grown by an estimated 72,846 persons, marking the 6th consecutive month of over-the-year gains. Employment is up for the 26th consecutive month, by 73,924 persons. Unemployment is down for the 23rd consecutive month, but by only 1,078 persons.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

IN October, 33 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. Maryland's rate remains significantly below the national rate, for a gap in November of 1.4 percentage points. The U.S. rate did inch down from 7.0 percent in October to 6.9 percent in November. However, it has showed the same recent stability as Maryland's. Since last November, the U.S. rate has declined by a greater 1.2 percentage points than the 0.2 decrease experienced in Maryland. In November, the U.S. unemployment rate for black persons came to 14.3 percent. At the state level, unemployment by racial group is estimated only on an annual average basis, being estimated at 13.0 percent of Maryland's black labor force for 1983.

AMONG the Maryland counties, unemployment rates ranged during this November from 2.7 percent in Charles County up to 15.3 percent in Somerset. Rates amounted to less than 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. Unemployment exceeded 10 percent in Allegany, Garrett, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

UNEMPLOYMENT rates increased in 18 counties between October and November, decreased in 4, and held steady in 2. For Western Maryland and the Eastern Shore, all counties exhibited increased rates, while unemployment declined for all three counties in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. The rate increased by at least a full percentage point in Garrett, Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester counties. As resort and farming activity slowed for the winter, Worcester County's unemployment rate jumped from 9.0 to 14.0 percent and its employment dropped by an estimated 1,213 persons. Other agricultural counties showed higher unemployment and lower employment.

IN Western Maryland, the area with the highest unemployment rate, unemployment increased from 8.0 percent in October to 8.7 percent in November. The Eastern Shore's rate jumped from 6.7 to 8.0 percent, Southern Maryland's rate eased up from 6.4 to 6.7 percent, and unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area was 6.5 percent--up 0.1 from October. The area which traditionally enjoys the lowest unemployment in Maryland, the suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, actually experienced a decline in its unemployment rate from 3.4 to 3.1 percent. Baltimore City's November unemployment rate remained at its October level of 7.8 percent. During October, 116 out of 240 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore region.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S nonagricultural payroll employment totaled 1,774,500 jobs in November, setting a new record for that month of the year. Since January, new records have been set every month. After declining by 24,000 jobs between June and September, total employment swelled by 17,500 in October and by 11,800 in November, for a total two-month gain of 29,300 jobs. During that two-month period in 1983, employment rose by a lesser 21,600 jobs, mostly because part of the fall hiring by schools occurred in September last year. For the 23rd consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, higher than in November, 1983 by 44,000 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT expanded to a lesser extent during this November than last November because of slower hiring this November in transportation and especially in trade. Nonelectrical machinery manufacturing added 1,500 jobs last November at the conclusion of strike activity. State government increased by a similar extent in both periods, while hiring was more extensive this November in services and local government.

AFTER 14 consecutive months of higher employment than a year ago, manufacturing employment this November dipped below its level last November by 200 jobs. Among the industry groups, most changes between November of 1983 and 1984 were minor except for a gain of 1,600 jobs in nonelectrical machinery and losses of 2,400 in primary metals and 1,000 in apparel and textiles. Out of 19 manufacturing categories, 11 have increased since last November and 8 have decreased.

MANUFACTURING employment is persisting in a recent stability--losing 300 jobs in August, showing essentially no change in September and October, and slipping by 400 in November. Last year, manufacturing exhibited erratic and sizable changes month-to-month, gaining 1,000 jobs during November. More business in steel manufacturing added an estimated 400 jobs in primary metals during November, after 2,400 jobs were lost in primary metals between August and October. Scattered hiring increased printing and publishing by 200 jobs during November. Less business as well as temporary and permanent closings reduced jobs in apparel and textiles by 400. Scattered layoffs of 200 jobs each were noted in miscellaneous manufacturing and in electric and electronic equipment.

FOR the 23rd consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago, in November by 44,200 jobs. Since last November, services has increased by 14,600 jobs, trade by 14,100, construction by 9,500, transportation by 2,500, local government by 2,100, and finance, insurance, and real estate by 1,800.

AFTER dropping by 21,500 jobs between June and September, nonmanufacturing swelled by 17,600 during October and by 12,200 during November. Last November, a lesser 11,200 jobs were added. Seasonal hiring for the holiday season boosted retail trade by 5,500 jobs, while wholesale trade dropped 500 jobs. Only the warm weather industries of building materials/garden supplies and eating/drinking places decreased over the month. On the other hand, 2,700 jobs were added at general merchandise stores. Since August, seasonal hiring has caused trade to swell by 9,100 jobs. Last year, trade expanded by a lesser 8,400 jobs during that three-month period, with a sizable 6,900 of the increase coming in November. Seasonal hiring during November in trucking outnumbered layoffs in water transportation services, resulting in a net increase in transportation of 600 jobs. With recalls of school bus drivers and the hiring of 2,000 in trucking, transportation has grown by 2,700 jobs between this August and November. Following seasonal layoffs of 1,000 between July and October, 300 jobs were added in construction during November. During recovery from the recession last fall, 1,300 construction jobs were added in October then 200 were lost in November. Also during this November, scattered hiring added 200 jobs each to federal government and finance, insurance, and real estate.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Services swelled by 1,700 jobs during November, with the seasonal hiring of 1,200 by private colleges and universities accompanied by other hiring in social and business services. This outnumbered the continued seasonal layoffs in amusement/recreation services and hotels/lodging places. November's gain follows one of 2,300 during October for services, which included the hiring of 1,000 in private educational services. Last year, 2,200 jobs were gained during October and only 700 during November. Public colleges and universities continued their seasonal hiring by adding 800 jobs, while a minor 200 jobs were lost at other state government agencies. Since August. state education has added 6,200 jobs while non-education agencies have dropped 1,000. Between August and November, 1983, state education added a lesser 5,900 jobs than this year, while non-education dropped by a similar 1,100.

IN local government, continued seasonal hiring boosted jobs at community colleges and at public elementary and secondary schools by 2,600 during this November, while scattered hiring by city and county governments raised non-education by 900 jobs. Since August, the education sector of local government has grown by 22,600 jobs, while non-education has receded by 8,000. Between August and November, 1983, the education sector expanded by a greater 23,400 jobs, but non-education dropped by a lesser 4,900.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the 968,400 jobs estimated for this November represented 54.6 percent of the jobs statewide. Employment increased by 7,000 jobs between October and November, accounting for 59.3 percent of the statewide expansion. Since last November, Baltimore's employment has risen by 15,700, representing only 35.7 percent of the gain statewide. During this November, Baltimore's manufacturing inched up by 200 jobs, with increases of 400 in primary metals and 200 in printing and publishing accompanied by layoffs of 600 in apparel and textiles and 200 in miscellaneous manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing swelled by 6,800 jobs with gains of 2,200 each in trade and services, 1,700 in local government, and 300 each in state government and finance, insurance, and real estate.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $15.21 to $401.99 between October and November. Average weekly hours increased by 0.6 hours to 41.4, while average hourly earnings jumped by 23 cents to $9.71. Longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime were worked in 7 out of 19 industry categories. Hourly earnings increased in 8 out of 19 categories due to more overtime, higher incentive pay, more business, and layoffs of lower paid workers. Only in food processing did hours decrease, while in four categories earnings decreased. Earnings decreased in lumber and wood products, miscellaneous manufacturing, paper, and printing and publishing because of less overtime, lower incentive pay, and temporary shutdown. Since last November, weekly hours have inched up by 0.1. Average weekly earnings have risen by 6.1 percent or $23.27 over the year. The November average hourly earnings ranged from $4.97 in the leather and leather products industry up to $13.92 in transportation equipment. Average workweeks ranged from 35.3 hours in apparel and textile products up to 45.2 in fabricated metals.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers increased by $15.90 between October and November to $423.61. Average workweeks increased by 0.8 hours to 41.9, while average hourly earnings expanded by 19 cents to $10.11. Since last November, weekly earnings have increased by 5.7 percent, somewhat less than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for November, 1984 were down 5.9 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the primary metals industry. Continued claims were down 3.2 percent, weeks compensated decreased 5.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 5.1 percent. The average weekly check rose slightly to $126.52.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims declined 37.3 percent and continued claims decreased 14.5 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims declined 5.4 percent and continued claims decreased 2.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 9.5 percent, continued claims decreased 4.8 percent, weeks compensated were down 6.6 percent, and the amount of payments declined by 5.8 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $128.69.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items was unchanged between October and November at 315.3. Since November, 1983, consumer prices have been inflated by only 4.0 percent. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.53. Prices of food and beverages decreased between October and November by 0.1 percent to an index of 296.3. Since last November, this index has increased by 3.9 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, consumer prices for all items, indexed at 315.3 for November, have decreased by 0.3 percent from September and have risen by 3.5 percent from last November. At 295.6, Baltimore's November index for food and beverages had decreased by 0.2 percent from September and increased by 3.6 percent from last November.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

NOVEMBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER '83
MARYLAND	2,293,927	2,279,271	2,168,007	2,155,716	125,920	123,555	5.5	5.4	5.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,115,419	1,107,013	1,042,675	1,035,679	72,744	71,334	6.5	6.4	6.6
BALTIMORE CITY	409,187	406,669	377,342	374,810	31,845	31,859	7.8	7.8	7.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,938	185,588	177,826	176,633	9,112	8,955	4.9	4.8	5.7
BALTIMORE	336,447	333,914	314,437	312,328	22,010	21,586	6.5	6.5	6.6
CARROLL	48,468	48,009	46,213	45,903	2,255	2,106	4.7	4.4	4.6
HARFORD	75,269	74,155	69,989	69,519	5,280	4,636	7.0	6.3	6.2
HOWARD	59,109	58,678	56,867	56,486	2,242	2,192	3.8	3.7	3.4
D. C. AREA	848,915	843,372	822,831	815,042	26,084	28,330	3.1	3.4	3.5
CHARLES	46,706	46,396	45,457	45,027	1,249	1,369	2.7	3.0	3.4
MONTGOMERY	372,315	369,767	361,814	358,389	10,501	11,378	2.8	3.1	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	429,894	427,208	415,560	411,626	14,334	15,582	3.3	3.6	4.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	151,476	149,916	138,282	137,930	13,194	11,986	8.7	8.0	9.2
ALLEGANY	35,782	35,367	32,221	32,158	3,561	3,209	10.0	9.1	11.3
FREDERICK	49,070	48,531	46,222	46,027	2,848	2,504	5.8	5.2	5.4
GARRETT	12,450	12,083	10,646	10,639	1,804	1,444	14.5	12.0	12.9
WASHINGTON	54,174	53,935	49,193	49,106	4,981	4,829	9.2	9.0	10.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,320	31,265	29,225	29,271	2,095	1,994	6.7	6.4	7.1
CALVERT	11,820	11,763	10,788	10,855	1,032	908	8.7	7.7	9.4
ST. MARY'S	19,500	19,502	18,437	18,416	1,063	1,086	5.5	5.6	5.8
EASTERN SHORE	146,798	147,702	134,995	137,792	11,803	9,910	8.0	6.7	7.8
CAROLINE	8,466	8,481	7,738	7,857	728	624	8.6	7.4	7.9
CECIL	31,746	31,519	29,689	29,586	2,057	1,933	6.5	6.1	6.8
DORCHESTER	15,399	15,515	14,059	14,436	1,340	1,079	8.7	7.0	8.0
KENT	8,069	8,111	7,558	7,703	511	408	6.3	5.0	6.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,525	10,449	9,859	9,856	666	593	6.3	5.7	6.5
SOMERSET	7,515	7,535	6,362	6,574	1,153	961	15.3	12.8	15.5
TALBOT	17,515	17,394	16,695	16,821	820	573	4.7	3.3	3.7
WICOMICO	32,033	32,682	29,677	30,388	2,356	2,294	7.4	7.0	7.4
WORCESTER	15,530	16,016	13,358	14,571	2,172	1,445	14.0	9.0	13.0
UNITED STATES[2]	114,115,000	114,250,000	106,245,000	106,262,000	7,869,000	7,989,000	6.9	7.0	8.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	NOV. '84	OCT.'84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT.'84	NOV. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1774.5	1762.7	1730.5	968.4	961.4	952.7
Manufacturing	214.3	214.7	214.5	140.0	139.8	142.4
Durable Goods	115.6	115.5	115.1	82.2	81.6	83.4
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.7	2.6	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	8.1	8.0	7.7	6.1	6.0	5.8
Primary metal industries	17.2	16.8	19.6	15.7	15.3	18.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.1	12.7	13.6	13.0	12.7	13.5
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.9	9.0	6.4	6.4	6.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	18.7	18.8	17.1	11.3	11.2	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.0	39.2	38.4	27.5	27.4	27.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.3	26.4	26.0	19.7	19.7	19.4
Electronic components and accessories	2.6	2.7	2.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.2	13.1	12.4	9.8	9.7	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.7	99.2	99.4	57.8	58.2	59.0
Food and kindred products	24.2	24.3	24.4	11.5	11.4	11.8
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.1	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.3	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.2	13.6	14.2	8.2	8.8	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	10.1	7.5	7.6	7.7
Printing and publishing	26.4	26.2	26.1	14.0	13.8	13.8
Newspapers	6.2	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.3	10.1	10.0	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.6	12.5	9.9	9.8	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.2	8.9	5.2	5.2	5.3
Misc. plastic products	5.1	5.1	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.1
Leather and leather products	0.9	0.9	1.4	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1560.2	1548.0	1516.0	828.4	821.6	810.3
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.3	110.0	100.8	52.2	52.2	46.9
Transportation and public utilities	91.3	90.7	88.9	58.7	58.8	58.1
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.5	7.4	5.4	5.4	5.2
Transportation, except railroads	43.7	43.1	41.2	25.1	25.2	24.5
Trucking & warehousing	28.0	27.3	25.2	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.4	4.6	4.6	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.1	40.1	40.3	28.2	28.2	28.4
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.3	26.3	26.4	18.9	18.9	19.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	443.5	438.5	429.4	233.4	231.2	227.2
Wholesale trade	99.8	100.3	95.7	56.0	56.3	55.7
Retail trade	343.7	338.2	333.7	177.4	174.9	171.5
General merchandise stores	46.9	44.2	45.4	24.1	23.0	23.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.3	98.1	96.5	60.0	59.7	59.2
Banking	24.9	24.7	24.1	14.8	14.7	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.8	13.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.7	19.5	14.9	14.8	14.9
Services	418.4	416.7	403.8	220.9	218.7	215.0
Health services	111.7	111.6	111.3	67.8	67.8	68.2
Private hospitals	57.4	57.5	58.5	38.9	39.0	39.7
Educational services	27.6	26.5	26.5	20.7	19.6	19.7
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.1	10.1	9.9	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	15.4	14.2	14.3	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.5	20.7	7.8	7.7	7.0
Total government	397.0	392.7	395.0	203.0	200.9	203.8
Total federal government	130.4	130.2	130.2	53.3	53.2	53.4
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.4	43.3	42.6	19.2	19.2	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.7	13.2	7.2	7.1	6.9
Other federal government	73.3	73.2	74.4	26.9	26.9	27.4
Total state and local government	266.6	262.5	264.8	149.7	147.7	150.4
Total state government	85.6	85.0	85.9	56.9	56.6	57.1
Public universities & colleges	29.5	28.7	29.4	8.9	8.4	8.3
Non-education	56.1	56.3	56.5	48.0	48.2	48.8
Total local government	181.0	177.5	178.9	92.8	91.1	93.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	115.5	112.9	113.5	56.4	55.0	56.6
Non-education	65.5	64.6	65.4	36.4	36.1	36.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

NOVEMBER 1984

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83
MANUFACTURING	$401.99	$386.78	$378.72	41.4	40.8	41.3	$ 9.71	$ 9.48	$ 9.17
DURABLE GOODS	462.67	434.72	431.63	42.8	41.8	42.4	10.81	10.40	10.18
Lumber and wood products	281.59	283.91	259.07	40.4	40.1	38.9	6.97	7.08	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	272.95	270.38	292.40	39.5	39.3	43.0	6.91	6.88	6.80
Stone, clay and glass products	426.09	408.27	393.84	44.2	43.9	41.5	9.64	9.30	9.49
Primary metal industries	562.38	552.80	555.18	41.2	41.1	41.9	13.65	13.45	13.25
Fabricated metal products	426.69	406.51	413.54	45.2	43.2	43.9	9.44	9.41	9.42
Machinery except electrical	517.58	455.70	426.64	44.2	42.0	42.2	11.71	10.85	10.11
Electric and electronic equipment	382.08	379.10	367.64	42.5	42.5	43.1	8.99	8.92	8.53
Transportation equipment	602.74	508.00	540.49	43.3	40.0	43.8	13.92	12.70	12.34
Instruments and related products	314.77	314.67	313.19	38.2	38.8	39.1	8.24	8.11	8.01
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	306.98	305.53	284.33	42.4	41.4	39.6	7.24	7.38	7.18
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.60	338.30	324.81	40.0	39.8	40.1	8.49	8.50	8.10
Food and kindred products	310.73	316.37	309.50	38.6	40.2	40.3	8.05	7.87	7.68
Apparel and other textile products	217.45	213.56	207.19	35.3	34.5	35.6	6.16	6.19	5.82
Paper and allied products	348.39	347.78	322.51	42.8	41.7	41.4	8.14	8.34	7.79
Printing and publishing	396.55	396.58	394.07	40.3	39.5	40.5	9.84	10.04	9.73
Chemicals and allied products	471.87	461.72	436.17	44.6	43.6	43.4	10.58	10.59	10.05
Rubber and misc. plastic products	326.28	325.56	313.42	42.1	41.9	42.7	7.75	7.77	7.34
Leather and leather products	182.90	178.85	183.82	36.8	36.5	37.9	4.97	4.90	4.85

Covers an estimated 145,700 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
NOVEMBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83
MANUFACTURING	$423.61	$407.71	$400.74	41.9	41.1	41.7	$10.11	$ 9.92	$ 9.61
DURABLE GOODS	477.28	456.04	459.03	42.5	41.8	42.9	11.23	10.91	10.70
Stone, clay and glass products	441.56	416.64	421.26	44.2	43.4	42.0	9.99	9.60	10.03
Primary metal industries	562.66	562.43	554.04	41.1	41.6	42.1	13.69	13.52	13.16
Fabricated metal products	464.07	441.08	428.58	46.5	45.1	45.4	9.98	9.78	9.44
Machinery except electrical	424.13	403.85	411.65	43.5	43.1	43.7	9.75	9.37	9.42
Electric and electronic equipment	411.10	422.10	404.89	41.4	42.0	42.8	9.93	10.05	9.46
Transportation equipment	601.46	506.58	558.54	42.9	39.3	43.5	14.02	12.89	12.84
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	275.06	282.08	258.80	41.3	41.0	38.8	6.66	6.88	6.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	354.32	345.26	326.83	41.2	40.1	40.3	8.60	8.61	8.11
Food and kindred products	390.42	399.36	380.78	40.5	41.6	40.9	9.64	9.60	9.31
Apparel and other textile products	228.74	228.10	277.30	35.3	34.3	40.9	6.48	6.65	6.78
Paper and allied products	312.05	289.88	277.30	43.4	40.6	40.9	7.19	7.14	6.78
Printing and publishing	376.88	360.21	360.19	40.7	38.9	40.2	9.26	9.26	8.96
Chemicals & allied products	492.30	488.63	465.59	45.0	44.3	43.8	10.94	11.03	10.63
Rubber & misc. plastic products	297.90	294.95	284.33	43.3	42.5	42.5	6.88	6.94	6.69

Covers an estimated 92,500 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
NOVEMBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	20,793	22,096	22,037	11,484	12,694	12,122
Total Continued Claims	113,103	116,821	148,515	67,302	70,691	88,862
Total Weeks Compensated	98,925	104,353	124,813	63,576	68,041	73,314
Total Amount of Payments	$12,515,847	$13,191,534	$15,752,555	$8,181,793	$8,681,309	$8,793,145
Average Weekly Payment	$126.52	$126.41	$126.21	$128.69	$127.59	$119.94

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	242	386	302
Total Continued Claims	1,760	2,059	2,400
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	247	261	302
Total Continued Claims	1,293	1,323	1,882

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	579.4	572.2	555.7
Manufacturing*	27.4	27.5	26.9
Printing and publishing	8.2	8.1	8.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.7	8.1
Nonmanufacturing	552.0	544.7	528.8
Construction	43.1	43.0	39.8
Transportation and public utilities*	18.3	17.7	16.1
Trucking and warehousing	8.6	8.1	6.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	150.9	145.8	142.9
General merchandise stores	16.4	15.2	16.2
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.7	29.8	29.2
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.2	4.0
Services and mining*	156.5	156.8	149.9
Private educational services	4.8	4.8	4.9
Miscellaneous services	18.0	18.0	17.9
Total government	153.5	151.6	150.9
Total federal government	72.9	72.8	72.3
Total state & local government	80.6	78.8	78.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	113.2	112.7	110.9
Manufacturing	23.0	23.1	22.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.7	0.7	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.1	5.2	4.3
Other manufacturing	12.4	12.4	12.1
Nonmanufacturing	90.2	89.6	88.6
Construction	7.3	7.2	6.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.5	7.6	7.3
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.9	3.0	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	28.4	28.2	27.5
Wholesale trade	5.5	5.6	5.4
Retail trade*	22.9	22.6	22.1
General merchandise stores	3.9	3.6	3.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.5	21.3	21.2
Health services	8.0	8.0	8.2
Educational services	1.6	1.6	1.4
Total government	21.8	21.6	22.1
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	18.6	18.5	19.0
State government	4.4	4.4	4.2
Local government	14.2	14.1	14.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	117.0	119.3	115.0
Manufacturing	23.7	24.3	23.3
Food & kindred products*	8.9	9.1	9.1
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.4	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.1	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.4	8.7	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.3	95.0	91.7
Construction	8.2	8.1	7.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	7.0	7.2
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.3	31.4	29.3
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.3	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.3	20.7	20.6
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.9	24.0	23.5
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.8
Total state & local government	19.1	19.2	18.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.2	436.2	436.9
Manufacturing	52.7	53.2	55.9
Durable Goods*	20.4	20.2	22.4
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.0	3.1
Primary metal industries	3.7	3.8	5.8
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.6	4.6	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transportation equipment	3.7	3.6	3.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.3	33.0	33.5
Food & kindred products*	7.2	7.2	7.8
Beverages	0.9	1.0	1.2
Apparel & other textile products*	5.3	5.8	5.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.8	1.7	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.6	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.6	5.9	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	385.5	383.0	381.0
Construction	18.1	17.9	15.5
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	34.9	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.8	11.4	11.1
Trucking & warehousing	6.1	6.0	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.3	20.3	20.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.4	95.5	95.2
Wholesale trade	28.8	29.0	28.6
Retail trade	67.6	66.5	66.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	39.5	39.3
Banking	11.7	11.7	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.3
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	9.9
Services & mining*	118.0	117.2	115.3
Health services	37.1	37.2	38.0
Educational services	14.8	13.9	13.8
Social services	6.1	6.2	5.9
Misc. services	5.4	5.3	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.4
Total government	78.2	78.0	80.9
Total federal government	13.8	13.8	13.9
Total state & local government	64.4	64.2	67.0
Total state government	28.1	28.2	28.9
Total local government	36.3	36.0	38.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1984

Department of Employment and Training

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./R&A 4061

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate fell from 5.5 percent in November to 5.3 percent in December, reaching the lowest December rate since 1973. The civilian labor force decreased slightly by an estimated 1,140 persons, as unemployment losses of 4,930 exceeded employment gains of 3,790. Unemployed seasonal workers continued to drop out of the labor force. Meanwhile, holiday hiring entered its final month in retail trade.

THE unemployment rate's decrease was a pleasant surprise. In 1982 and 1983 the rate showed no change during December. Between 1970 and 1983, it had averaged an increase of 0.2 percentage points for December. From its peak this January of 6.8 percent, the rate has fallen by 1.5 percentage points. However, it is lower by only 0.4 than last December's rate of 5.7 percent. Since the fall of 1983, the rate has been relatively stable. It has hovered between 5.0 and 5.5 percent since May, 1984. The rate is expected to increase between December and January by at least 0.5 percentage points. Only in 1977 did unemployment decrease during January.

AS usual, Maryland's December unemployment rate is significantly less than the national rate, by 1.7 percentage points. In November, 35 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. The U.S. rate inched up from 6.9 percent in November to 7.0 percent in December (not seasonally adjusted). Unemployment among black persons nationally also inched up from 14.3 to 14.4 percent to reach a rate 2.4 times that for white persons. At the state level, unemployment is estimated by race annually. In 1983, unemployment among Maryland's black labor force averaged 13.0 percent.

DURING this December in Maryland, seasonal hiring was noted in trucking, at local boards of education, and especially in trade. There were also seasonal layoffs in agribusiness and contruction, strike activity at hospitals, and layoffs following the fall session at colleges and universities. Continued claims for unemployment insurance increased during December particularly in construction, eating and drinking places, and the manufacturing industries of food, stone/clay/glass, and primary metals. At least 1,000 claims each were filed for the December survey week in special trade contracting, primary metals manufacturing, and eating/drinking places. Initial claims for unemployment insurance did decrease during December, as did the numbers of unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. During December, 1983, the labor force had contracted to a greater extent that this December, as employment decreases outnumbered small gains in unemployment. Since last December, Maryland's labor force has expanded by an estimated 76,610 persons, representing the 7th consecutive month of over-the-year gains. Employment is up by 83,132 persons over the year, while unemployment is down by 6,522.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate averaged 5.5 percent during 1984. This is the lowest annual rate since 1974, before the last two recessions. The rate exceeded 6 percent during 1984 only in January and February and dipped below 5 percent only in May. Unemployment peaked during the 1981-1982 recession at 8.5 percent in 1982. Over two years of recovery, the rate has fallen by 3.0 percentage points. After the 1974-1975 recession, unemployment fell from a peak of 6.9 percent in 1975 to 5.6 percent in 1978, for a relatively small recovery of 1.3 percentage points over three years. The U.S. unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent in 1984, a full 2 percentage points above Maryland's annual rate. Maryland's labor force and employment hit record levels of 2,244,077 and 2,121,435 persons respectively for 1984. The average unemployment of 122,642 persons is the lowest since 1978, remarkable considering the labor force's record size.

IN December, Charles and Montgomery counties tied for the honor of the lowest unemployment rate statewide, with the same 2.8 percent rate that each registered in November. Somerset County had the highest unemployment rate of 17.7 percent. Besides Charles and Montgomery counties, Prince George's and Howard have rates below 4 percent. Somerset, Worcester, and Garrett are recording rates higher than 10 percent. Between November and December, unemployment rates declined in 16 Maryland counties, increased in 6, and held steady in 2. Only in Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties on the Eastern Shore did the unemployment rate change by at least a full percentage point, upwards for these four. Employment in those counties is outdoor-oriented and decreases during the winter in food processing, agriculture, tourism, and recreation.

AS all member counties showed decreased unemployment rates, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area dropped from 6.5 to 6.1 percent unemployment. Baltimore City's fell from 7.8 percent to 7.4 percent. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area continued to experience the lowest unemployment statewide, as their rate dropped from 3.1 to 3.0 percent. Western Maryland persisted as the area with the highest unemployment. Its rate remained at the November level of 8.6 percent. Unemployment in Southern Maryland edged down from 6.7 to 6.6 percent. Trends were mixed on the Eastern Shore, but resulted in a gain for the area's unemployment from 8.0 to 8.4 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

EACH month over the past two years, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment has registered totals above its level the previous year. This December, jobs were more numerous by 52,300 than in December, 1983. For February through December in 1984, employment has set new record levels for each month of the year. The December employment of 1,785,700 also sets a new record for all months. With holiday hiring in trade and the start of a new school year, employment scored monthly gains of 17,500 in October, 12,400 in November, and 10,600 in December, for a three-month gain of 40,500 jobs. During that three-month period in 1983, jobs increased by a much lesser 24,500. Part of the fall hiring in 1983 occurred in September, and that December's advance amounted to only 2,900 jobs. Total employment swelled more rapidly this December than last because of greater hiring in trade, hiring this December in local government as compared with layoffs a year ago, and fewer seasonal layoffs this December in construction. The transportation industry did increase by a lesser extent this December, while services decreased by a greater extent.

MANUFACTURING employment has been relatively stable for the past five months. In November it dipped by 500 jobs and in December by another 500. Trends were minor this December among the industry groups. Less business cost 300 jobs in blast furnace and basic steel products, while scattered seasonal layoffs reduced food processing by 400 jobs. A net loss of 400 jobs in manufacturing was experienced in December, 1983. After 14 consecutive months of higher employment than a year ago, manufacturing this November dipped below its November, 1983 level by 300 jobs. Then this December's manufacturing fell below last December's total by 400 jobs. Among the industry groups, most changes between December of 1983 and 1984 are minor except for a gain of 1,100 in nonelectrical machinery and losses of 2,700 in primary metals and 1,100 in apparel and textiles. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 11 have increased since last December, 5 have decreased, and 3 have stayed the same.

NONMANUFACTURING added 11,100 jobs during December, compared with a monthly gain of only 3,300 jobs in December, 1983. For the 24th consecutive month, nonmanfacturing is greater than its level a year ago, in December by 52,300 jobs. Since December, 1983, trade has added 21,100 jobs, services 12,600, construction 11,500, local government 4,600, finance/insurance/real estate 2,700, and transportation 2,000.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

TRADE swelled by 11,400 jobs during December because of holiday hiring. General merchandise stores alone added 4,100 jobs. Since August, trade has expanded by 22,600 jobs, compared with a much lesser gain of 14,900 during that 4-month period in 1983. In December of 1983, trade increased by only 6,500 jobs. Scattered hiring by local boards of education boosted local government by 1,400 jobs during this December. Last December, layoffs by city and county governments cost local government 1,200 jobs. Seasonal hiring in trucking increased transportation by 900 jobs during this December. With recalls of school bus drivers and hiring of 2,600 in trucking and warehousing, transportation has added 3,400 jobs since August. Scattered hiring added 600 jobs to finance, insurance, and real estate during this December.

SERVICES dropped by 1,500 jobs during December. Strike activity led to a loss of 1,200 jobs in health services. The fall semester ended relatively early at private colleges and universities, causing layoffs of 1,000. Sizable hiring was reported in business services. Last December, services receded by only 300 jobs. Recalls in private education had contributed to a gain of 3,200 jobs in services during this October and November. An early end to the fall semester at public colleges and universities cost 800 jobs in state government this December. Scattered seasonal layoffs because of the cold weather dropped construction by 900 jobs during December. Last December, a much greater 2,700 layoffs were noted.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 2,900 jobs between November and December. This represented only 27.4 percent of the monthly gain statewide, even though Baltimore accounted for 54.4 percent of the state's total jobs during December. Since December, 1983, Baltimore's employment has expanded by 16,000 jobs, representing only 30.6 percent of the yearly gain statewide. During this December, layoffs in steel cost 300 manufacturing jobs. The area's nonmanufacturing sector added 3,200 jobs. Trade swelled by 4,400 jobs, as city and county governments added 300 and finance/insurance/real estate another 300. Services lost 1,300 jobs and state government 400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $1.66 between November and December to $403.65. Average weekly hours were unchanged at November's 41.4, but average hourly earnings were up by 4 cents to $9.75. Out of 17 categories for which hours and earnings are reported, hourly earnings increased in 10 due to more overtime and higher incentive pay. The largest increase was 52 cents in average hourly earnings for miscellaneous manufacturing. Hourly earnings were reduced in only fabricated metals, transportation equipment (by 84 cents), and chemicals. Average workweeks lengthened in four categories--especially in furniture/fixtures-- and shortened in four categories--especially in leather. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.18 in leather up to $13.71 in primary metals. Average workweeks ranged from 30.4 hours in leather up to 47.3 hours in furniture/fixtures. Since December, 1983, average workweeks in manufacturing have very slightly increased by 0.1 hours, while average weekly earnings have increased by $24.10 or 6.3 percent.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased by $1.93 between November and December to $426.38. Average weekly hours rose by 0.4 hours to 42.3, while average hourly earnings dipped by 5 cents to $10.08. Average workweeks and earnings in the area exceed their levels statewide. Since last December, average weekly earnings increased by 4.3 percent or $17.53.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in December, 1984 were up 65.4 percent as layoffs were reported in the apparel, paper products, rubber products, and electrical equipment industries. Continued claims were up 13.9 percent, weeks compensated rose 22.1 percent, and the amount of payments increased 21.4 percent. The average weekly check declined slightly to $125.74.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims rose 6.2 percent and continued claims increased 4.5 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were down 17.4 percent and continued claims showed no change.

FOR the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims increased 81.5 percent, continued claims rose 5.4 percent, weeks compensated went up 11.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 12.9 percent. The average weekly check increased slightly to $129.83.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items inched up by 0.1 percent between November and December to 315.5. The index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.55. Since December, 1983, prices have been inflated by 4.0 percent. The annual inflation rates for the past two years were similar at 3.9 percent for 1982 and 3.8 percent for 1983. This is greatly improved from the rate of 13.3 percent for 1979. Prices of food and beverages increased by 0.3 percent during December to an index of 297.2, up by a minor 3.6 percent from last December. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food consumed at home were up by 0.7 percent over the month and 3.8 percent over the year, reaching an index of 291.4. Baltimore's prices of all items are indexed bi-monthly. Between November of 1983 and 1984, the area's consumer prices were inflated to a lesser extent than nationwide, by 3.5 percent.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

DECEMBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER '83
MARYLAND	2,294,380	2,295,520	2,173,385	2,169,595	120,995	125,925	5.3	5.5	5.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,112,165	1,115,437	1,044,061	1,042,778	68,104	72,659	6.1	6.5	6.5
BALTIMORE CITY	407,834	409,446	377,844	377,379	29,990	32,067	7.4	7.8	7.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,544	186,915	178,063	177,844	8,481	9,071	4.5	4.9	5.5
BALTIMORE	335,377	336,369	314,855	314,468	20,522	21,901	6.1	6.5	6.4
CARROLL	48,283	48,425	46,275	46,218	2,008	2,207	4.2	4.6	5.3
HARFORD	75,210	75,203	70,082	69,995	5,128	5,208	6.8	6.9	6.4
HOWARD	58,919	59,077	56,943	56,873	1,976	2,204	3.4	3.7	3.2
D. C. AREA	855,932	849,782	830,126	823,527	25,806	26,255	3.0	3.1	3.4
CHARLES	47,181	46,795	45,860	45,496	1,321	1,299	2.8	2.8	3.5
MONTGOMERY	375,529	372,670	365,021	362,120	10,508	10,550	2.8	2.8	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	433,220	430,318	419,244	415,912	13,976	14,406	3.2	3.3	4.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,749	151,523	136,927	138,438	12,822	13,085	8.6	8.6	9.9
ALLEGANY	35,115	35,776	31,788	32,222	3,327	3,554	9.5	9.9	11.7
FREDERICK	48,852	49,140	46,052	46,294	2,800	2,846	5.7	5.8	6.0
GARRETT	12,215	12,410	10,556	10,665	1,659	1,745	13.6	14.1	15.7
WASHINGTON	53,567	54,197	48,531	49,257	5,036	4,940	9.4	9.1	10.7
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,187	31,470	29,120	29,347	2,067	2,123	6.6	6.7	7.5
CALVERT	11,623	11,872	10,627	10,838	996	1,034	8.6	8.7	9.4
ST. MARY'S	19,564	19,598	18,493	18,509	1,071	1,089	5.5	5.6	6.3
EASTERN SHORE	145,346	147,310	133,150	135,506	12,196	11,804	8.4	8.0	8.9
CAROLINE	8,301	8,494	7,509	7,770	792	724	9.5	8.5	8.7
CECIL	31,581	31,862	29,562	29,737	2,019	2,125	6.4	6.7	6.8
DORCHESTER	15,196	15,449	13,709	14,121	1,487	1,328	9.8	8.6	9.7
KENT	7,754	8,113	7,290	7,589	464	524	6.0	6.5	6.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,286	10,557	9,691	9,900	595	657	5.8	6.2	7.1
SOMERSET	7,420	7,544	6,107	6,390	1,313	1,154	17.7	15.3	19.7
TALBOT	17,582	17,581	16,806	16,768	776	813	4.4	4.6	4.7
WICOMICO	32,072	32,137	29,706	29,812	2,366	2,325	7.4	7.2	7.7
WORCESTER	15,154	15,573	12,770	13,419	2,384	2,154	15.7	13.8	17.1
UNITED STATES[2]	114,028,000	114,115,000	106,049,000	106,246,000	7,978,000	7,869,000	7.0	6.9	8.0

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES[1]

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,244,077	2,121,435	122,642	5.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,745	1,022,684	69,061	6.3
BALTIMORE CITY	400,321	370,107	30,214	7.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,441	174,417	9,024	4.9
BALTIMORE	328,888	308,409	20,479	6.2
CARROLL	47,829	45,327	2,502	5.2
HARFORD	73,408	68,647	4,761	6.5
HOWARD	57,859	55,777	2,082	3.6
D. C. AREA	826,663	799,581	27,082	3.3
CHARLES	45,689	44,173	1,516	3.3
MONTGOMERY	361,825	351,590	10,235	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	419,148	403,818	15,330	3.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,448	134,672	12,776	8.7
ALLEGANY	35,037	31,457	3,580	10.2
FREDERICK	46,848	44,264	2,584	5.5
GARRETT	12,122	10,562	1,560	12.9
WASHINGTON	53,441	48,389	5,052	9.5
SOUTHERN MARYLAND				
CALVERT	11,898	10,854	1,044	8.8
ST. MARY'S	19,415	18,270	1,145	5.9
EASTERN SHORE				
CAROLINE	8,367	7,591	776	9.3
CECIL	31,311	28,932	2,379	7.6
DORCHESTER	15,450	14,002	1,448	9.4
KENT	8,044	7,503	541	6.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,223	9,486	737	7.2
SOMERSET	7,671	6,391	1,280	16.7
TALBOT	17,402	16,741	661	3.8
WICOMICO	31,102	28,993	2,109	6.8
WORCESTER	17,340	15,734	1,606	9.3
UNITED STATES[2]	113,544,000	105,005,000	8,539,000	7.5

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[1] These estimates will be revised in the next couple months.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	DEC. '84	NOV.'84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV.'84	DEC. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1785.7	1775.1	1733.4	970.6	967.7	954.6
Manufacturing	213.7	214.2	214.1	139.8	140.1	142.0
Durable Goods	115.4	115.5	115.5	81.9	82.3	83.7
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.6	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.5
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.0	6.1	5.6
Primary metal industries	16.9	17.2	19.6	15.4	15.7	17.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.8	13.1	13.8	12.7	13.0	13.6
Fabricated metal products	9.0	8.9	9.0	6.5	6.4	6.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.8
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.9	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	18.8	18.7	17.7	11.3	11.3	11.1
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.9	39.0	38.2	27.5	27.6	27.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.5	26.5	26.2	19.8	19.8	19.5
Electronic components and accessories	2.4	2.4	2.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.2	13.2	12.4	9.8	9.8	9.2
Ship and boat building and repair	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.0
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.3	98.7	98.6	57.9	57.8	58.3
Food and kindred products	23.8	24.2	23.8	11.6	11.5	11.5
Meat products	6.0	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	3.2	2.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.7
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.1	13.2	14.2	8.3	8.2	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
Printing and publishing	26.6	26.5	26.2	14.0	14.0	13.8
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.3	10.1	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.6	12.4	9.9	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	8.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
Misc. plastic products	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.1
Leather and leather products	0.8	0.8	1.3	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1572.0	1560.9	1519.3	830.8	827.6	812.6
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	109.6	110.5	98.1	52.2	52.1	46.0
Transportation and public utilities	91.5	90.8	90.2	58.3	58.5	59.2
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.2	7.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Transportation, except railroads	44.4	43.5	42.4	25.0	25.1	25.5
Trucking & warehousing	28.6	28.0	26.3	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.6	4.5	4.8	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.9	40.1	40.5	28.1	28.2	28.5
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.1	26.3	26.6	18.8	18.9	19.2
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	457.0	445.6	435.9	238.7	234.3	229.5
Wholesale trade	102.0	100.3	96.0	57.0	56.2	55.5
Retail trade	355.0	345.3	339.9	181.7	178.1	174.0
General merchandise stores	52.4	48.3	47.7	26.8	24.8	23.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	99.1	98.5	96.4	60.3	60.0	59.1
Banking	25.0	24.9	23.9	14.9	14.8	14.1
Credit agencies except banks	14.2	14.0	13.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.9	19.8	19.6	15.0	14.9	15.0
Services	416.1	417.6	403.5	218.8	220.1	215.2
Health services	110.3	111.5	111.2	66.9	67.6	68.1
Private hospitals	56.3	57.4	58.4	37.9	38.8	39.6
Educational services	26.3	27.3	26.1	19.6	20.4	19.4
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.2	10.1	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.1	15.0	14.0	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.6	20.6	7.8	7.8	6.9
Total government	397.4	396.6	393.9	202.4	202.5	203.5
Total federal government	130.1	129.9	130.4	52.8	52.8	53.5
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.3	43.2	42.8	19.0	19.0	19.2
U. S. Postal service	13.8	13.7	13.3	7.2	7.2	7.0
Other federal government	73.0	73.0	74.3	26.6	26.6	27.3
Total state and local government	267.3	266.7	263.5	149.6	149.7	150.0
Total state government	85.0	85.8	85.8	56.5	56.9	57.3
Public universities & colleges	28.9	29.6	29.4	8.6	8.8	8.6
Non-education	56.1	56.2	56.4	47.9	48.1	48.7
Total local government	182.3	180.9	177.7	93.1	92.8	92.5
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	116.9	115.4	113.4	56.4	56.4	56.6
Non-education	65.4	65.5	64.3	36.7	36.4	36.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

DECEMBER 1984

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83
MANUFACTURING	$403.65	$401.99	$379.55	41.4	41.4	41.3	$ 9.75	$ 9.71	$ 9.19
DURABLE GOODS	460.96	462.89	429.99	43.0	42.9	42.7	10.72	10.79	10.07
Lumber and wood products	287.50	281.88	274.03	39.6	40.5	40.9	7.26	6.96	6.70
Furniture and fixtures	332.52	282.73	320.27	47.3	41.7	49.5	7.03	6.78	6.47
Stone, clay and glass products	422.46	427.13	391.56	44.8	44.4	42.7	9.43	9.62	9.17
Primary metal industries	574.45	562.38	563.32	41.9	41.2	43.1	13.71	13.65	13.07
Fabricated metal products	404.17	426.15	419.73	43.6	45.0	44.7	9.27	9.47	9.39
Machinery except electrical	505.87	517.42	429.66	43.2	44.3	42.0	11.71	11.68	10.23
Electric and electronic equipment	390.76	380.46	371.09	42.8	42.7	43.2	9.13	8.91	8.59
Transportation equipment	568.98	600.05	483.20	43.6	43.2	40.2	13.05	13.89	12.02
Instruments and related products	321.21	311.03	318.35	38.7	37.7	39.4	8.30	8.25	8.08
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	360.06	306.98	277.81	46.4	42.4	37.9	7.76	7.24	7.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.80	339.55	327.58	39.7	39.9	39.9	8.66	8.51	8.21
Food and kindred products	306.08	309.50	306.89	36.7	38.4	38.7	8.34	8.06	7.93
Apparel and other textile products	220.79	216.29	211.99	35.9	35.4	36.3	6.15	6.11	5.84
Paper and allied products	363.00	348.47	342.50	44.0	42.6	43.3	8.25	8.18	7.91
Printing and publishing	400.18	395.60	392.75	39.7	40.0	40.2	10.08	9.89	9.77
Chemicals and allied products	477.61	472.86	430.09	45.1	44.4	41.0	10.59	10.65	10.49
Rubber and misc. plastic products	331.50	325.43	314.20	42.5	42.1	43.1	7.80	7.73	7.29
Leather and leather products	157.47	182.90	203.72	30.4	36.8	40.5	5.18	4.97	5.03

Covers an estimated 144,200 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
DECEMBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83
MANUFACTURING	$426.38	$424.45	$408.85	42.3	41.9	42.5	$10.08	$10.13	$ 9.62
DURABLE GOODS	476.19	477.70	462.35	42.9	42.5	43.7	11.10	11.24	10.58
Stone, clay and glass products	442.08	441.67	417.31	44.7	44.3	43.2	9.89	9.97	9.66
Primary metal industries	573.72	562.66	568.51	42.0	41.1	43.2	13.66	13.69	13.16
Fabricated metal products	432.84	452.96	439.92	44.9	45.8	46.8	9.64	9.89	9.40
Machinery except electrical	423.69	426.17	432.32	43.5	43.8	45.9	9.74	9.73	9.46
Electric and electronic equipment	441.01	420.09	411.87	42.9	41.8	43.4	10.28	10.05	9.49
Transportation equipment	552.66	600.60	499.89	41.9	42.9	39.8	13.19	14.00	12.56
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	311.18	275.06	252.50	43.4	41.3	36.7	7.17	6.66	6.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	361.01	353.42	338.65	41.4	41.0	40.9	8.72	8.62	8.28
Food and kindred products	396.42	389.30	389.13	40.7	40.3	42.3	9.74	9.66	9.20
Apparel and other textile products	234.49	227.56	227.70	35.8	35.5	36.2	6.55	6.41	6.29
Paper and allied products	324.08	310.89	302.03	45.2	43.0	43.9	7.17	7.23	6.88
Printing and publishing	384.52	374.26	351.66	39.6	40.2	38.9	9.71	9.31	9.04
Chemicals & allied products	502.51	494.14	458.96	45.6	44.8	41.8	11.02	11.03	10.98
Rubber & misc. plastic products	300.94	295.67	292.37	43.3	43.1	43.9	6.95	6.86	6.66

Covers an estimated 91,700 production workers

[1] **Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.**

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	34,401	20,793	35,418	20,841	11,484	21,299
Total Continued Claims	128,812	113,103	153,339	70,916	67,302	90,212
Total Weeks Compensated	120,823	98,925	135,483	71,123	63,576	78,581
Total Amount of Payments	$15,192,749	$12,515,847	$16,950,757	$9,234,059	$8,181,793	$9,412,746
Average Weekly Payment	$125.74	$126.52	$125.11	$129.83	$128.69	$119.78

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	257	242	300
Total Continued Claims	1,840	1,760	2,386
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	204	247	255
Total Continued Claims	1,293	1,293	1,658

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	587.3	579.6	558.9
Manufacturing*	27.5	27.3	26.9
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.2	7.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.4	8.3
Nonmanufacturing	559.8	552.3	532.0
Construction	44.1	43.5	39.1
Transportation and public utilities*	18.7	18.3	16.7
Trucking and warehousing	9.0	8.6	7.4
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	155.9	150.4	146.6
General merchandise stores	18.9	16.9	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.2	29.9	29.4
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.2
Credit agencies except banks	4.5	4.4	4.1
Services and mining*	156.2	156.4	149.3
Private educational services	4.7	4.7	4.6
Miscellaneous services	18.0	18.0	17.8
Total government	154.7	153.8	150.9
Total federal government	73.2	73.2	72.7
Total state & local government	81.5	80.6	78.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.5	113.2	110.7
Manufacturing	23.1	23.0	22.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.2
Leather & leather products	0.7	0.7	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.1	5.1	4.4
Other manufacturing	12.5	12.4	11.9
Nonmanufacturing	89.4	90.2	88.4
Construction	6.6	7.3	6.3
Transportation & public utilities	7.3	7.4	7.3
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.9	2.9	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	29.0	28.5	28.0
Wholesale trade	5.6	5.5	5.4
Retail trade*	23.4	23.0	22.6
General merchandise stores	4.1	4.0	3.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.3	21.5	21.1
Health services	7.9	8.0	8.2
Educational services	1.6	1.6	1.4
Total government	21.5	21.8	22.3
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	18.3	18.7	19.2
State government	4.4	4.4	4.3
Local government	13.9	14.3	14.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	116.3	117.4	112.8
Manufacturing	23.2	23.6	23.1
Food & kindred products*	8.7	8.8	8.8
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.2	2.1
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	2.1	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.4	8.4	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.1	93.8	89.7
Construction	7.6	8.3	7.1
Transportation & public utilities*	7.0	6.8	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.7	30.6	28.9
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.3	20.3	20.3
Health services	7.8	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.7	24.0	22.6
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.8
Total state & local government	18.9	19.2	17.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.2	438.6	436.8
Manufacturing	53.0	53.0	55.0
Durable Goods*	20.3	20.3	22.3
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.0	2.9
Primary metal industries	3.8	3.7	5.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.6	4.3
Electric & electronic equipment	1.3	1.4	1.5
Transportation equipment	3.8	3.7	3.8
Misc. mfg.	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.7	32.7
Food & kindred products*	7.2	7.2	7.5
Beverages	0.9	0.9	1.0
Apparel & other textile products*	5.3	5.3	5.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.8	1.7	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.7	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.7	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.2	385.6	381.8
Construction	17.7	17.8	14.8
Transportation & public utilities*	34.9	35.1	35.3
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.1	3.0
Transp. except railroads*	11.6	11.8	11.6
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	6.1	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.2	20.2	20.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.8	96.8	96.8
Wholesale trade	29.1	29.0	29.1
Retail trade	67.7	67.8	67.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.7	39.3
Banking	11.8	11.7	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.4
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	9.9
Services & mining*	116.0	118.0	115.5
Health services	36.3	37.0	38.0
Educational services	14.1	14.8	13.7
Social services	6.3	6.2	6.1
Misc. services	5.5	5.4	5.0
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.4
Total government	78.1	78.2	80.1
Total federal government	13.8	13.8	13.8
Total state & local government	64.3	64.4	66.3
Total state government	27.9	28.1	28.9
Total local government	36.4	36.3	37.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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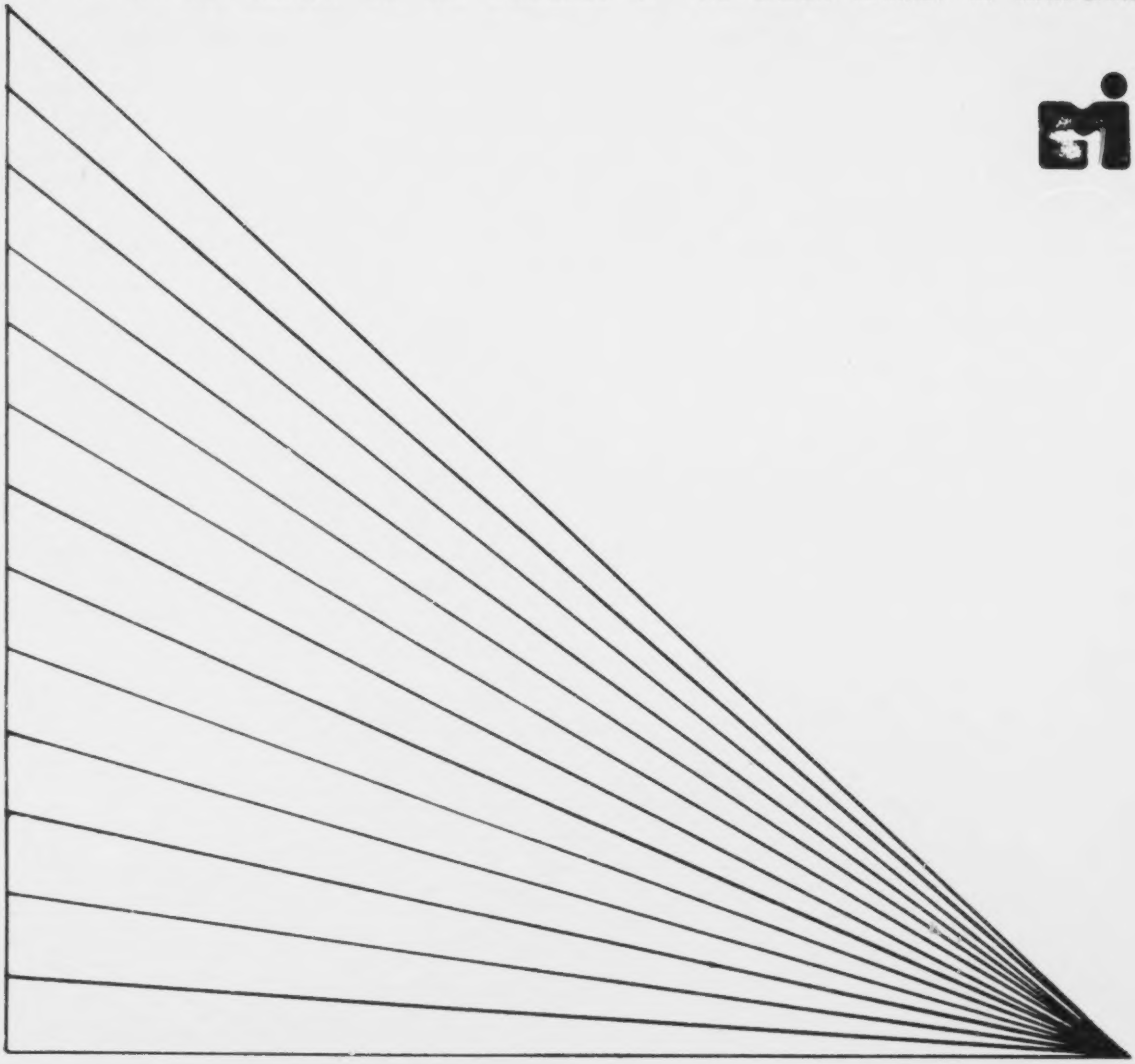
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1985

DET

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/PUB/OA/R&A/4061

PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

DURING January, Maryland's unemployment took a sizable jump to 6.1 percent from 4.9 percent in December. This gain of 1.2 percentage points is midway between the monthly increase of 0.9 in January of 1983 and 1984 and more sizable gains during recessionary period of 1.5 in January, 1981 and 1.6 in January, 1982. Only in 1977 since 1970 has the unemployment rate decreased during January. The January, 1985 rate is the lowest for a January since 1974. It is slightly below the January, 1984 rate of 6.5 percent. For February, the rate is expected to approximate the January level before falling through the spring.

THE unemployment rate has been relatively stable since the fall of 1983, showing slight seasonal trends. Between May and December, 1984, the rate hovered around 5.1 percent, inching down as low as 4.9 percent in September and December. During the year, the rate fell from a peak of 6.5 percent in January to a low of 4.9 percent in December, to average 5.4 percent for 1984. This is the lowest annual rate since 1974. The rate peaked at 8.4 percent for 1982 and has been falling steadily ever since.

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate remains significantly below the national rate. In December, 41 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. The U.S. January rate of 8.0 percent is higher than Maryland's by 1.9 percentage points. Nationally, the January rate is up over the month by 1.0 percentage points and is down from last January by 0.8. Unemployment among black persons increased nationally from 14.4 percent in December to 15.0 percent in January. The last time that black unemployment was estimated for Maryland was the year of 1983, when the rate came to 13.0 percent.

BETWEEN December and January, Maryland's civilian labor force decreased by an estimated 38,291 persons, as the declines of 62,649 employed outnumbered gains of 24,358 unemployed. Initial and continued claims filed for unemployment insurance increased over the month. Employment declines were pervasive during January. Retail trade stores laid off after the holiday season, while colleges and universities closed for semester breaks. Other layoffs were noted in food processing, construction, trucking, city and county government, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. During January, 1984, the labor force contracted to a greater extent than this January, with larger drops in employment combined with slower gains in unemployment. Between January of 1984 and 1985, the state's labor force expanded for the 28th consecutive month by an estimated 75,544 persons. Employment swelled by 81,072 as unemployment subsided by 5,528.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

UNEMPLOYMENT increased between December and January in every county of the state. Sizable seasonal gains in unemployment came after months of labor market stability. In 17 out of the 23 counties, unemployment jumped by at least a full percentage point over the month. Baltimore City's rate advanced from 7.0 percent to 8.3 percent. Unemployment ranged from 3.1 percent in Montgomery County up to 24.5 percent in Somerset. Rates also exceeded 10 percent in Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties of Western Maryland and Caroline, Dorchester, and Worcester on the Eastern Shore. Joining Montgomery with rates less than 4 percent were Howard in the Baltimore area and Charles and Prince George's in the Washington, D.C. area. Between January of 1984 and 1985, unemployment rates decreased in 16 counties, increased in 7, and held steady only in Montgomery. Most of the increases were in relatively rural areas.

WESTERN Maryland, at 11.6 percent, had the highest unemployment of Maryland's four areas in January. There were seasonal layoffs over the month in trade and at colleges and universities. The Balance of State area had the next highest rate of 10.7 percent. Layoffs were noted during January in food processing, construction, trade, colleges and universities, and services. Unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area advanced to 6.9 percent during January with layoffs in manufacturing, construction, trade, colleges and universities, city and county government, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. In December, 128 out of 240 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area continued to enjoy the lowest unemployment statewide, with a rate of 3.7 percent for January. Employment did recede over the month in construction, trade, education, city and county government, and business and agricultural services.

NOTE: Labor force estimates for 1984 have been revised, and the estimates for 1985 reflect those new levels. Statewide estimates also have been revised back through 1970. The area and county estimates are being revised back through 1978. Queen Anne's County is now being included in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, and Calvert and Frederick are included in Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area. This is due to commuting patterns observed by the federal government from 1980 census statistics. Tables with the revised estimates may be ordered free of charge by calling the Research and Analysis Division.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNDER THE OLD AND NEW METHODS FOR THE 3 COUNTIES AFFECTED BY THE NEW MSA* DEFINITIONS
DECEMBER, 1984

	Old Method		New Method	
Effected Areas	Unemp. Rate	Employment	Unemp. Rate	Employment
Queen Anne's	5.8%	9,691	4.5%	12,552
Calvert	8.6%	10,627	4.6%	21,728
Frederick	5.7%	46,052	3.6%	71,741

The new estimating method has resulted in higher employment and lower unemployment rates.

*Metropolitan Statistical Area

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR THE 3 COUNTIES AFFECTED BY THE NEW MSA DEFINITIONS -- CENSUS AND OLD METHOD

	Old Method-Average March-April 1980		Census April 1, 1980	
Effected Areas	Unemp. Rate	Employment	Unemp. Rate	Employment
Queen Anne's	9.8%	8,443	6.4%	11,231
Calvert	11.7%	9,339	8.3%	14,155
Frederick	7.1%	42,154	4.0%	53,434

The old estimating method appears to be under-estimating employment and over-estimating unemployment rates.

EXPLANATION

UNDER the old estimating method, the effected counties were estimated individually, as are all non-metropolitan area counties. For metropolitan areas, the area is estimated in the aggregate. Then, the member counties are shared out of the area. The most current annual population estimate by the U.S. Bureau of the Census is used to disaggregate employment. Unemployment is divided up according to each counties' percentage of continued claimants for that month in the area. Considered in dividing up the claims are the relative percentages that teenagers comprise of each county's population.

NOW that Calvert, Frederick, and Queen Anne's have been defined by the federal government as being part of metropolitan areas, they are being shared out of the area instead of estimated individually. While this has had little impact on their unemployment totals, it has tended to drop their unemployment rates and raise their employment totals.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

THERE was a pervasive decrease in Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment between December and January, as jobs decreased by 45,600 to 1,816,200. However, the monthly job loss tended to be less than experienced in January, 1984, except for greater decreases this January in food processing and state government and similar losses during both periods in local government. During last January, 61,100 jobs were lost. This January's job losses were concentrated in trade after the holiday season and in universities and colleges during semester breaks. Seasonal influences also affected construction, trucking, and services. The monthly decline comes after job gains totaling 49,300 between August and December, 1984. During that four-month period in 1983, jobs had swelled by a greater 58,800. For April, 1983 through January, 1985, total employment each month has exceeded its level the previous year. The January, 1985 total surpassed the year-ago level by 89,900 jobs. Each month last year, total employment set new records for that month of the year. Another new record for January employment was made this year.

AFTER slipping by 700 jobs each in November and December, manufacturing dropped another 1,500 in January. The largest change this January was the seasonal loss of 800 jobs in food processing. Another 300 jobs were lost in fabricated metals and 200 jobs each in stone/clay/glass products, instruments, and paper/allied products. Five hundred jobs were added in steel and 200 in nonelectrical machinery. During last January, the job loss amounted to a significantly greater 3,300 jobs, scattered through a number of industries. For the 3rd consecutive month, manufacturing employment is lower than its level a year ago, falling below the January, 1984 total by 500 jobs. Most yearly trends among the industry groups are small, except for gains of 1,300 jobs in transportation equipment and 1,100 in nonelectrical machinery and losses of 2,400 in primary metals and 1,300 in apparel and textiles. Since last January, 10 of the manufacturing industries have increased, 5 have decreased, and 4 have stayed the same.

NONMANUFACTURING dropped 44,100 jobs during this January after swelling by 51,000 between August and December. In 1983, a greater 55,600 jobs were added between August and December, then an also greater 57,800 jobs were lost during January, 1984. For the 22nd consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago, this January by 90,400 jobs. Since January, 1984, 30,100jobs have been added in trade, 27,800 in services, 22,500 in construction, 6,000 in transportation, and 5,800 in finance/insurance/real estate. Only state government has decreased notably, by 1,600 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

TRADE employment sharply contracted by 22,600 jobs, as employers throughout retail trade laid off after the holiday season. Just at general merchandise stores, 6,300 jobs were lost. Between August and December, 1984, seasonal hiring had boosted trade by 25,400 jobs. In the previous year, trade had receded by a greater 25,600 jobs during January, 1984 after hiring totaling a much lesser 10,300 jobs during the 1983 holiday season.

LOCAL government fell by 7,200 jobs between December and January. Layoffs of 6,300 at boards of education and community colleges were accompanied by layoffs of 900 by city and county governments. State government contracted by 3,600 due to semester breaks at public colleges and universities. Services was also impacted by the semester breaks, as its January loss of 4,000 jobs was partly caused by seasonal layoffs of 600 at private colleges and universities. Other layoffs were noted in business, amusement and recreation, and agricultural services. Between September and December, 1984, services had added 5,600 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION subsided by 3,900 jobs during this January, as winter weather and seasonal influences cost an estimated 2,800 jobs in heavy construction contracting and additional jobs among special trade contractors. This was the first decrease in construction employment of the winter. In January, 1984, construction fell by a much greater 10,800 jobs, after already dropping by 2,200 between August and December, 1983.

SEASONAL layoffs in trucking and warehousing caused the transportation industry to net a loss of 1,500 jobs during January. Between August and December, 1984, transportation had swelled by 3,900 jobs, with 2,500 of the increase coming in trucking and warehousing Finance, insurance, and real estate slipped by 800 jobs during January, and federal government by 400.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the January employment total of 966,700 represented 53.2 percent of jobs statewide. The area's loss of 24,300 jobs between December and January represented a similar 53.3 percent of the statewide loss. However since January, 1984, the area has gained only 15,400 jobs, accounting for 17.1 percent of the statewide expansion. During this January, the area lost 11,900 jobs in trade, 3,100 each in local government and services, 1,700 each in construction and state government,and 1,100 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Steel manufacturing did increase by 500 jobs over the month.

NOTE: Estimates for the state have recently been revised for 1983 and 1984 and estimates for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area for 1978-1984. Queen Anne's County is now being included in the Baltimore area. The estimates for January, 1985 reflect these new levels. To order tables for the revised employment series free of change, you may call the Research and Analysis Division.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.10 between December, 1984 and January, 1985 to $402.52. Average weekly hours fell by 0.8 hours to 40.7, as average hourly earnings rose by 14 cents to $9.89. In many industry groups, shorter workweeks were combined with higher hourly earnings. Out of 17 industry groups for which hours and earnings are reported, workweeks shortened in 10 and hourly earnings increased in 9. Less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks caused the trend in average hours. Hourly earnings rose with higher incentive pay, wage rate increases, layoff of lower paid workers, and more overtime. In only the transportation industry and leather did better business conditions lead to longer workweeks. Less overtime, lower incentive pay, and hiring of lower paid workers produced lower hourly earnings in furniture and fixtures, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, food, and miscellaneous. During January, average workweeks ranged from 34.1 hours in leather up to 46.6 in transportation equipment. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.30 in leather up to $13.50 in primary metals. Since January, 1984, workweeks in manufacturing have lengthened slightly by 0.6 hours, while average weekly earnings have increased by $31.50 or 8.5 percent.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers decreased by $9.50 between December and January to $413.50. Average weekly hours fell by 1.4 hours to 40.9, while average hourly earnings rose by 11 cents to $10.11. Average earnings and hours are slightly higher in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area than statewide. Since last January, average weekly earnings have increased by $14.42 or 3.6 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in January, 1985 were down 7.2 percent from the total filed in December. Fewer layoffs in the industries of apparel, paper products, and electrical equipment were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were up 46.9 percent, weeks compensated rose 14.7 percent, and the amount of payments increased 47.7 percent. The average weekly payment rose 2.1 percent to $128.38.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 26.8 percent over December's total and continued claims rose 30.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers increased 32.4 percent and continued claims increased 30.8 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropoltian Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 12.9 percent, continued claims rose 48.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 45.0 percent, and the amount of payments went up 47.7 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 2.4 percent to $133.00.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. consumer price index for all items inched up by 0.2 percent between December and January to 316.1. Since last January, prices of consumer items have been inflated by 3.6 percent. The index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now sells for $31.61. Indexed at 299.3, the prices of food and beverages have risen by 0.7 percent from December and by 2.6 percent from last January. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices of all items, indexed at 315.2, showed essentially no change from November and were up 2.5 percent from last January. The area's prices of food and beverages were up by 1.0 percent from November to 298.6, rising by 2.2 percent from January, 1984.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance of Maryland, 1st quarter, 1984.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for the state of Maryland for 1970-1984.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for areas and counties for 1984.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment, revised estimates for the state of Maryland and Baltimore City for 1983 and 1984 and for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Suburban Maryland--D.C., Western Maryland, and Balance of State for 1978-1984.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups, revised estimates for the State of Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1981-1984.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JANUARY 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY '84
MARYLAND	2,255,924	2,294,215	2,119,166	2,181,815	136,758	112,400	6.1	4.9	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,095,529	1,113,003	1,020,384	1,049,534	75,145	63,469	6.9	5.7	7.2
BALTIMORE CITY	388,375	394,043	356,156	366,341	32,209	27,702	8.3	7.0	8.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,780	188,372	175,536	180,550	9,244	7,822	5.0	4.2	5.8
BALTIMORE	325,252	330,927	303,317	311,982	21,935	18,945	6.7	5.7	6.9
CARROLL	49,398	49,578	46,401	47,727	2,997	1,851	6.1	3.7	8.3
HARFORD	74,197	75,137	68,446	70,402	5,751	4,735	7.8	6.3	7.5
HOWARD	60,422	61,801	58,314	59,980	2,108	1,821	3.5	2.9	3.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,105	13,145	12,204	12,552	901	593	6.9	4.5	8.2
D. C. AREA	904,158	923,922	870,791	896,029	33,367	27,893	3.7	3.0	4.1
CALVERT	22,356	22,784	21,116	21,728	1,240	1,056	5.5	4.6	6.8
CHARLES	46,652	47,726	45,182	46,491	1,470	1,235	3.2	2.6	4.2
FREDERICK	74,184	74,440	69,720	71,741	4,464	2,699	6.0	3.6	5.9
MONTGOMERY	356,660	365,484	345,632	355,649	11,028	9,835	3.1	2.7	3.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	404,306	413,488	389,142	400,420	15,164	13,068	3.8	3.2	4.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	100,925	100,738	89,221	91,458	11,704	9,280	11.6	9.2	13.4
ALLEGANY	34,852	34.181	30,847	31,113	4,005	3,068	11.5	9.0	14.0
GARRETT	12,347	12,317	10,421	10,781	1,926	1,536	15.6	12.5	17.1
WASHINGTON	53,726	54,240	47,953	49,564	5,773	4,676	10.7	8.6	12.2
BALANCE OF STATE	155,313	156,554	138,770	144,794	16,543	11,760	10.7	7.5	10.8
CAROLINE	8,275	8,282	7,218	7,546	1,057	736	12.8	8.9	12.6
CECIL	32,793	32,050	30,157	30,188	2,636	1,862	8.0	5.8	9.7
DORCHESTER	15,722	14,665	13,388	13,296	2,334	1,369	14.8	9.3	12.7
KENT	7,465	8,002	6,781	7,573	684	429	9.2	5.4	10.9
ST. MARY'S	20,015	21,636	18,509	20,620	1,506	1,016	7.5	4.7	7.4
SOMERSET	7,648	7,491	5,775	6,267	1,873	1,224	24.5	16.3	23.6
TALBOT	17,416	17,496	16,423	16,777	993	719	5.7	4.1	5.4
WICOMICO	31,568	32,057	28,858	29,862	2,710	2,195	8.6	6.8	8.7
WORCESTER	14,411	14,875	11,661	12,665	2,750	2,210	19.1	14.9	19.3
UNITED STATES[2]	113,475,000	114,028,000	104,344,000	106,049,000	9,131,000	7,978,000	8.0	7.0	8.8

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1970-1984

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1984													
Labor Force	2,180,380	2,183,468	2,202,356	2,222,948	2,240,300	2,279,191	2,276,571	2,257,563	2,241,817	2,266,450	2,282,739	2,294,215	2,244,000
Employment	2,038,094	2,048,028	2,073,656	2,101,115	2,123,592	2,156,897	2,155,674	2,144,222	2,132,171	2,153,564	2,167,172	2,181,815	2,123,000
Unemployment	142,286	135,440	128,700	121,833	116,708	122,294	120,897	113,341	109,646	112,886	115,567	112,400	121,000
Rate	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.4
1983													
Labor Force	2,146,714	2,140,905	2,162,559	2,183,838	2,200,110	2,237,377	2,213,997	2,218,377	2,224,754	2,235,216	2,234,413	2,237,738	2,203,000
Employment	1,952,578	1,950,662	1,983,785	2,022,200	2,048,966	2,085,545	2,067,651	2,073,301	2,098,009	2,106,753	2,109,489	2,113,061	2,051,000
Unemployment	194,136	190,243	178,774	161,638	151,144	151,832	146,346	145,076	126,745	128,463	124,924	124,677	152,000
Rate	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.9
1982													
Labor Force	2,134,017	2,126,361	2,140,878	2,156,784	2,175,586	2,205,535	2,197,391	2,174,342	2,166,562	2,171,597	2,167,692	2,175,254	2,166,000
Employment	1,934,066	1,930,833	1,952,775	1,979,233	2,001,194	2,020,061	2,012,036	1,988,611	1,990,930	1,993,346	1,993,116	1,999,799	1,983,000
Unemployment	199,951	195,528	188,103	177,551	174,392	185,474	185,355	185,731	175,632	178,251	174,576	175,455	183,000
Rate	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.4
1981													
Labor Force	2,139,669	2,142,363	2,145,690	2,159,641	2,170,735	2,200,666	2,199,313	2,171,459	2,168,499	2,150,848	2,160,021	2,171,095	2,165,000
Employment	1,970,990	1,974,207	1,991,145	2,014,189	2,028,228	2,044,620	2,041,648	2,015,823	2,017,530	1,998,916	1,997,714	2,000,989	2,008,000
Unemployment	168,679	168,156	154,545	145,452	142,507	156,046	157,665	155,636	150,969	151,932	162,307	170,106	157,000
Rate	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,108,792	2,113,049	2,128,123	2,146,029	2,170,125	2,187,596	2,207,238	2,180,215	2,146,237	2,161,718	2,167,317	2,179,561	2,158,000
Employment	1,966,802	1,972,299	1,990,813	2,015,498	2,038,093	2,034,658	2,055,060	2,036,517	2,010,306	2,025,666	2,030,474	2,039,814	2,018,000
Unemployment	141,990	140,750	137,310	130,531	132,032	152,938	152,178	143,698	135,931	136,052	136,843	139,747	140,000
Rate	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5
1979													
Labor Force	2,052,220	2,060,886	2,073,233	2,095,637	2,118,994	2,177,440	2,159,006	2,135,259	2,133,118	2,119,995	2,138,597	2,163,614	2,119,000
Employment	1,919,279	1,917,423	1,951,848	1,981,545	2,009,049	2,049,320	2,031,045	2,007,540	2,017,362	2,002,846	2,015,976	2,024,767	1,994,000
Unemployment	132,941	143,463	121,385	114,092	109,945	128,120	127,961	127,719	115,756	117,149	122,621	138,847	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,963,960	1,972,235	2,000,706	2,038,933	2,062,930	2,112,690	2,107,749	2,087,448	2,067,725	2,077,802	2,092,213	2,123,608	2,059,000
Employment	1,839,353	1,842,955	1,878,005	1,930,664	1,957,484	1,987,831	1,986,217	1,979,766	1,969,049	1,973,977	1,979,341	1,991,357	1,943,000
Unemployment	124,607	129,280	122,701	108,269	105,446	124,859	121,532	107,682	98,676	103,825	112,872	132,251	116,000
Rate	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (CON'T)
1970-1984

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1977													
Labor Force	1,891,389	1,915,774	1,937,572	1,942,548	1,969,890	1,997,686	1,991,396	1,978,159	1,972,921	1,979,747	1,993,466	2,021,451	1,966,000
Employment	1,762,897	1,769,260	1,807,861	1,829,152	1,859,528	1,882,925	1,875,579	1,867,905	1,869,491	1,864,837	1,877,835	1,896,728	1,847,000
Unemployment	128,492	146,514	129,711	113,396	110,362	114,761	115,817	110,254	103,430	114,910	115,631	124,723	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,857,094	1,851,831	1,866,472	1,881,595	1,884,041	1,902,790	1,963,601	1,935,392	1,931,454	1,925,962	1,945,246	1,950,522	1,908,000
Employment	1,728,815	1,733,664	1,749,689	1,766,758	1,789,894	1,804,148	1,819,499	1,798,957	1,793,492	1,789,167	1,791,699	1,794,219	1,780,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.7
1975													
Labor Force	1,820,370	1,811,386	1,847,521	1,848,237	1,867,184	1,898,060	1,892,759	1,879,424	1,873,002	1,878,271	1,890,082	1,885,702	1,866,000
Employment	1,692,354	1,689,699	1,717,652	1,715,791	1,733,393	1,755,134	1,756,611	1,749,520	1,742,281	1,757,841	1,765,844	1,767,879	1,737,000
Unemployment	128,016	121,687	129,869	132,446	133,791	142,926	136,148	129,904	130,721	120,430	124,238	117,823	129,000
Rate	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.9
1974													
Labor Force	1,761,254	1,758,253	1,778,387	1,791,429	1,802,503	1,838,989	1,833,434	1,813,795	1,815,521	1,828,751	1,839,743	1,833,939	1,808,000
Employment	1,674,683	1,676,963	1,697,025	1,716,592	1,735,962	1,754,586	1,747,697	1,733,753	1,735,171	1,744,637	1,745,488	1,725,442	1,724,000
Unemployment	86,571	81,290	81,362	74,837	66,541	84,403	85,737	80,042	80,350	84,114	94,255	108,497	84,000
Rate	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.6
1973													
Labor Force	1,710,153	1,712,030	1,732,775	1,739,143	1,754,850	1,794,755	1,792,122	1,773,047	1,769,508	1,772,267	1,769,157	1,800,193	1,760,000
Employment	1,631,120	1,635,420	1,658,691	1,671,698	1,688,935	1,716,217	1,712,458	1,705,949	1,705,101	1,707,628	1,706,171	1,728,612	1,689,000
Unemployment	79,033	76,610	74,084	67,445	65,915	78,538	79,664	67,098	64,407	64,639	62,986	71,581	71,000
Rate	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
1972													
Labor Force	1,670,755	1,676,232	1,689,970	1,699,136	1,716,175	1,746,933	1,747,725	1,737,182	1,725,946	1,730,195	1,732,208	1,743,543	1,718,000
Employment	1,581,124	1,584,808	1,603,280	1,621,012	1,641,695	1,657,886	1,656,316	1,658,039	1,652,096	1,659,291	1,660,089	1,668,365	1,637,000
Unemployment	89,631	91,424	86,690	78,124	74,480	89,047	91,409	79,143	73,850	70,904	72,119	75,178	81,000
Rate	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
1971													
Labor Force	1,611,147	1,612,104	1,625,520	1,636,176	1,648,580	1,682,628	1,687,994	1,676,211	1,674,125	1,683,870	1,687,801	1,693,847	1,660,000
Employment	1,542,936	1,540,967	1,556,057	1,575,917	1,592,194	1,612,037	1,615,963	1,596,660	1,604,834	1,612,696	1,611,423	1,618,318	1,590,000
Unemployment	68,211	71,137	69,463	60,259	56,386	70,591	72,031	79,551	69,291	71,174	76,378	75,529	70,000
Rate	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2
1970													
Labor Force	1,573,090	1,574,183	1,592,039	1,600,790	1,615,580	1,639,345	1,638,252	1,631,910	1,626,069	1,627,035	1,630,695	1,643,012	1,616,000
Employment	1,520,769	1,519,041	1,538,615	1,550,299	1,563,635	1,581,019	1,582,436	1,580,015	1,573,473	1,575,214	1,574,728	1,584,757	1,562,000
Unemployment	52,321	55,142	53,424	50,491	51,945	58,326	55,816	51,895	52,596	51,821	55,967	58,255	54,000
Rate	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3

[1] NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JAN. '85	DEC.'84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC.'84	JAN. '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1816.2	1861.8	1726.3	966.7	991.0	951.3
Manufacturing	215.5	217.0	216.0	139.5	140.5	143.2
Durable Goods	115.6	115.8	115.8	80.0	80.2	82.7
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.5
Household furniture	1.8	1.7	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.0	5.2	4.9
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.6
Primary metal industries	17.4	17.0	19.8	15.9	15.4	18.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.4	12.9	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.8
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.9	8.5	5.5	5.6	6.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	18.6	18.4	17.5	11.5	11.5	11.2
Special industry machinery	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.3	38.4	38.2	26.6	26.8	26.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Communication equipment	26.2	26.1	26.1	19.6	19.6	19.5
Transportation equipment	14.4	14.4	13.1	9.8	9.7	9.1
Ship and boat building and repair	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.9	101.2	100.2	59.5	60.3	60.5
Food and kindred products	26.3	27.1	25.5	14.0	14.3	13.8
Meat products	6.6	6.9	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.1	3.4	3.0	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.9	2.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.6	12.7	13.9	7.7	7.9	8.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.2	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.6	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.6	9.8	9.6	7.3	7.3	7.2
Misc. converted paper products	1.0	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.9	27.0	26.4	14.4	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.2	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.6	5.6	5.5
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.6	12.4	9.7	9.7	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Paints & allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.0	5.0	5.2	5.4
Misc. plastic products	5.4	5.4	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.0	0.9	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84
Nonmanufacturing	1600.7	1644.8	1510.3	827.2	850.5	808.1
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	120.1	124.0	97.6	52.6	54.3	46.1
Heavy construction contractors	10.3	13.1	10.1	6.1	6.6	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	91.5	93.1	85.6	57.8	58.1	57.1
Railroad transportation	7.0	7.0	6.4	5.1	5.0	4.7
Transportation, except railroads	45.5	47.0	39.5	25.5	25.8	24.5
Trucking & warehousing	26.4	28.1	22.7	12.5	12.9	11.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.0	39.1	39.7	27.2	27.3	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.8	24.8	25.3	17.2	17.3	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.2	14.3	14.4	10.0	10.0	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	455.8	478.4	425.7	232.5	244.4	222.9
Wholesale trade	103.7	103.9	95.7	60.1	59.9	57.4
Retail trade	352.1	374.5	330.0	172.4	184.5	165.5
General merchandise stores	45.5	51.8	42.5	20.9	23.9	19.5
Department stores	39.4	45.2	36.9	17.7	20.5	16.6
Nonstore retailers	7.5	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.8	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	105.4	106.2	99.6	62.1	63.2	60.8
Banking	24.8	24.7	23.7	14.9	14.7	14.2
Credit agencies except banks	18.0	17.5	14.9	9.3	9.5	9.1
Insurance carriers	19.9	20.5	19.9	15.0	15.4	15.2
Services	448.2	452.2	420.4	228.6	231.7	222.8
Health services	121.2	120.0	116.2	69.5	69.3	69.1
Private hospitals	65.0	64.2	62.1	39.6	39.0	39.9
Educational services	26.2	26.8	27.2	19.1	19.6	19.8
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.3	10.3	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	13.9	14.5	14.9	*	*	*
Social services	22.0	22.4	20.8	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	36.8	36.9	35.5	16.7	16.5	15.5
Engineering and architectural services	22.5	22.6	21.6	7.7	7.7	6.9
Total government	378.0	389.2	379.8	193.5	198.6	198.3
Total federal government	132.3	132.7	131.8	53.2	53.5	53.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	46.6	46.7	45.9	19.0	19.1	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.6	13.8	13.2	7.2	7.2	7.0
Other federal government	72.1	72.2	72.7	27.0	27.2	27.6
Total state and local government	245.7	256.5	248.0	140.3	145.1	144.7
Total state government	81.5	85.1	83.1	57.3	59.0	59.4
Public universities & colleges	25.4	28.9	25.9	9.3	10.9	9.9
Non-education	56.1	56.2	57.2	48.0	48.1	49.5
Total local government	164.2	171.4	164.9	83.0	86.1	85.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	100.3	106.6	100.0	47.3	49.9	48.5
Non-education	63.9	64.8	64.9	35.7	36.2	36.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

JANUARY 1985

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84
MANUFACTURING	$402.52	$404.62	$370.93	40.7	41.5	40.1	$ 9.89	$ 9.75	$ 9.25
DURABLE GOODS	462.34	461.38	420.58	42.3	42.8	41.6	10.93	10.78	10.11
Lumber and wood products	273.05	288.35	246.40	36.7	39.5	38.5	7.44	7.30	6.40
Furniture and fixtures	260.51	309.44	268.52	36.9	42.8	40.5	7.06	7.23	6.63
Stone, clay and glass products	391.94	422.51	374.33	41.3	44.9	41.0	9.49	9.41	9.13
Primary metal industries	564.30	575.71	556.41	41.8	41.9	42.9	13.50	13.74	12.97
Fabricated metal products	405.49	411.40	383.26	43.0	44.0	41.3	9.43	9.35	9.28
Machinery except electrical	487.20	511.17	435.31	42.0	43.1	42.1	11.60	11.86	10.34
Electric and electronic equipment	398.14	392.90	368.01	42.4	42.8	42.3	9.39	9.18	8.70
Transportation equipment	615.12	535.10	475.02	46.6	42.3	40.6	13.20	12.65	11.70
Instruments and related products	313.88	327.32	322.41	37.5	39.2	38.2	8.37	8.35	8.44
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	298.45	360.99	266.08	41.8	46.7	36.7	7.14	7.73	7.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.25	347.33	319.99	39.0	40.2	38.6	8.75	8.64	8.29
Food and kindred products	299.00	310.01	305.71	37.8	38.8	38.6	7.91	7.99	7.92
Apparel and other textile products	217.22	224.95	206.81	34.7	36.4	34.7	6.26	6.18	5.96
Paper and allied products	371.45	365.47	336.15	42.5	43.2	41.5	8.74	8.46	8.10
Printing and publishing	406.11	403.20	377.13	39.2	40.0	39.0	10.36	10.08	9.67
Chemicals and allied products	469.94	498.75	440.99	42.8	45.3	42.2	10.98	11.01	10.45
Rubber and misc. plastic products	330.12	330.36	312.17	42.0	42.3	42.3	7.86	7.81	7.38
Leather and leather products	180.73	157.47	202.91	34.1	30.4	39.4	5.30	5.18	5.15

Covers an estimated 145,800 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JANUARY 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84
MANUFACTURING	$413.50	$423.00	$399.08	40.9	42.3	41.1	$10.11	$10.00	$ 9.71
DURABLE GOODS	472.76	475.82	450.50	42.4	43.1	42.3	11.15	11.04	10.65
Stone, clay and glass products	412.72	440.55	406.39	42.2	45.0	42.2	9.78	9.79	9.63
Primary metal industries	566.71	569.71	566.31	42.9	42.9	43.0	13.21	13.28	13.17
Fabricated metal products	426.80	435.84	403.99	44.0	45.4	43.3	9.70	9.60	9.33
Machinery except electrical	392.09	415.59	423.44	41.1	42.8	44.2	9.54	9.71	9.58
Electric and electronic equipment	414.12	430.61	401.15	40.8	42.3	41.7	10.15	10.18	9.62
Transportation equipment	629.46	572.18	496.94	46.8	42.7	40.6	13.45	13.40	12.24
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	253.50	310.16	237.05	39.0	43.5	35.7	6.50	7.13	6.64
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.00	356.42	331.45	39.1	41.3	39.6	8.67	8.63	8.37
Food and kindred products	362.07	385.28	374.95	39.1	40.9	40.8	9.26	9.42	9.19
Apparel and other textile products	218.74	236.39	211.42	33.6	36.2	33.4	6.51	6.53	6.33
Paper and allied products	315.29	324.42	294.47	41.0	43.9	41.3	7.69	7.39	7.13
Printing and publishing	361.88	379.29	345.73	37.5	39.8	38.5	9.65	9.53	8.98
Chemicals & allied products	439.74	482.45	459.85	42.0	45.6	42.5	10.47	10.58	10.82
Rubber & misc. plastic products	298.35	302.40	289.93	42.5	43.2	42.7	7.02	7.00	6.79

Covers an estimated 91,500 production workers

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
JANUARY 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
Total Initial Claims	31,930	34,401	33,467	18,161	20,841	18,925
Total Continued Claims	189,245	128,812	202,291	104,948	70,916	114,162
Total Weeks Compensated	174,797	120,823	174,832	103,160	71,123	98,683
Total Amount of Payments	$22,441,166	$15,192,749	$22,219,843	$13,720,300	$9,234,059	$12,122,207
Average Weekly Payment	$128.38	$125.74	$127.09	$133.00	$129.83	$122.84

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	326	257	376
Total Continued Claims	2,403	1,840	2,436
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	270	204	302
Total Continued Claims	1,691	1,293	1,563

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	627.3	646.3	592.9
Manufacturing	32.9	33.4	33.1
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	17.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.5	1.4	1.3
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.1	0.9
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.3	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.4	8.7
Nondurable Goods*	15.5	16.0	15.5
Printing & publishing	9.4	9.6	9.0
Nonmanufacturing	594.4	612.9	559.8
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	48.1	50.1	42.3
Transportation and public utilities	19.6	19.8	16.6
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.6	11.7	8.6
Trucking and warehousing	9.3	9.5	6.6
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.7	7.8	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	171.7	181.3	158.6
Wholesale trade	32.5	32.9	29.2
Retail trade*	139.2	148.4	129.4
General merchandise stores	19.3	22.0	18.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.8	34.5	32.5
Banking	7.3	7.3	6.9
Services*	170.6	172.6	163.0
Private educational services	6.3	6.4	6.5
Miscellaneous services	17.9	18.3	18.7
Total government	149.2	154.2	146.4
Total federal government	73.0	73.0	71.5
Total state & local government	76.2	81.2	74.9
Total state government	16.0	17.6	15.5
Total local government	60.2	63.6	59.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	79.6	81.4	75.5
Manufacturing	17.9	18.0	17.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.5	14.6	13.7
Nonmanufacturing	61.7	63.4	58.4
Construction	6.1	6.1	3.3
Transportation & public utilities	5.8	5.9	5.6
Railroad	1.6	1.6	1.4
Transportation exc. railroads	2.4	2.5	2.3
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	18.0	18.9	17.6
General merchandise stores	1.9	2.1	1.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.4	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.0
Services & mining*	15.4	15.5	15.2
Hotels & other lodging places	1.1	1.1	1.1
Health services	6.4	6.4	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.7	1.5
Total government	14.0	14.5	14.3
Total federal government	1.5	1.6	1.5
Total state & local government	12.5	12.9	12.8
State government	4.1	4.3	4.0
Local government	8.4	8.6	8.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	105.0	109.6	104.0
Manufacturing	21.7	22.9	22.2
Food & kindred products*	8.1	8.9	8.1
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.1	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	1.5	1.6	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.2	9.5	9.0
Nonmanufacturing	83.3	86.7	81.8
Construction	6.0	6.8	5.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.4	6.3
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	26.8	28.1	25.8
General merchandise stores	2.8	3.0	2.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.1	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	19.6	20.3	19.1
Health services	7.3	7.3	7.4
Total government	20.5	21.0	20.9
Total federal government	6.0	6.0	5.9
Total state & local government	14.5	15.0	15.0

---

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	428.1	438.1	430.4
Manufacturing	53.8	54.6	55.4
Durable Goods*	19.3	19.4	20.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.6	2.6	2.6
Primary metal industries	3.7	3.8	5.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.3
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.7	4.3
Transportation equipment	3.8	3.8	3.5
Nondurable Goods*	34.5	35.2	34.7
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.5	9.1
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.1	5.2	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.9	8.9
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.0	6.2	6.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	374.3	383.5	375.0
Construction	16.7	17.5	14.3
Transportation & public utilities*	33.2	33.5	33.4
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	2.8
Transp. except railroads*	11.7	12.0	11.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.9	5.0
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.5	18.5	19.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	89.8	94.7	89.9
Wholesale trade	29.3	29.4	28.8
Retail trade	60.5	65.3	61.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.4	40.7	39.6
Banking	12.0	11.8	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.4	9.9	10.1
Services & mining*	114.9	116.7	116.6
Health services	37.0	37.1	38.6
Educational services	14.1	14.4	14.5
Social services	5.8	6.0	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.3	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Total government	79.3	80.4	81.2
Total federal government	14.6	14.6	14.5
Total state & local government	64.7	65.8	66.7
Total state government	28.4	28.5	29.5
Total local government	36.3	37.3	37.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
STATE OF MARYLAND
OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	12/84	11/84	10/84	12/84	11/84	10/84	12/84	11/84	10/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1861.8	1848.9	1832.8	818.9	808.9	788.1	--	--	--
Manufacturing	217.0	217.7	218.4	67.9	68.0	68.3	146.7	147.6	146.8
Durable Goods	115.8	116.0	116.1	27.7	27.6	27.5	73.2	73.4	73.1
Lumber & wood products	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.9	2.8	2.9
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
Stone, clay & glass products	7.3	7.4	7.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.1	6.3	6.2
Primary metal industries	17.0	17.3	16.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	13.2	13.5	13.2
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	6.9	6.8	6.7
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	18.4	18.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	12.9	12.8	12.8
Electric & electronic equipment	38.4	38.4	38.6	15.4	15.4	15.3	16.0	15.9	15.9
Transportation equipment	14.4	14.4	14.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.8	4.7	4.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.0	3.2
Nondurable Goods	101.2	101.7	102.3	40.2	40.4	40.8	73.5	74.2	73.7
Food & kindred products	27.1	27.3	27.5	8.9	9.0	8.9	19.2	19.5	18.6
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile products	12.7	13.2	13.6	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.1	11.5	12.0
Paper & allied products	9.8	9.8	9.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	7.9	7.8	7.9
Printing & publishing	27.0	26.8	26.5	9.7	9.5	9.4	17.9	17.8	17.5
Chemicals & allied products	12.6	12.5	12.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.1	8.1	8.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.1	9.2	9.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	6.9	7.0	7.0
Leather & leather products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nonmanufacturing	1644.8	1631.2	1614.4	751.0	740.9	719.8	--	--	--
Contract construction	124.0	124.0	122.5	10.5	10.4	10.1	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	93.1	92.5	92.4	25.5	25.4	25.4	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	47.0	46.1	45.6	8.0	7.8	7.7	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.1	39.2	39.3	15.5	15.6	15.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	478.4	467.1	458.8	220.5	212.3	200.1	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	103.9	102.7	102.0	29.4	28.8	28.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	374.5	364.4	356.8	191.1	183.5	171.6	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	51.8	48.3	44.2	38.6	35.4	32.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	106.2	105.4	104.7	60.3	59.2	58.4	--	--	--
Services & mining	453.9	453.5	451.2	248.9	249.1	244.5	--	--	--
Total government	389.2	388.7	384.8	185.3	184.5	181.3	--	--	--
Total federal government	132.7	132.3	132.5	56.7	56.2	55.8	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	256.5	256.4	252.3	128.6	128.3	125.5	--	--	--

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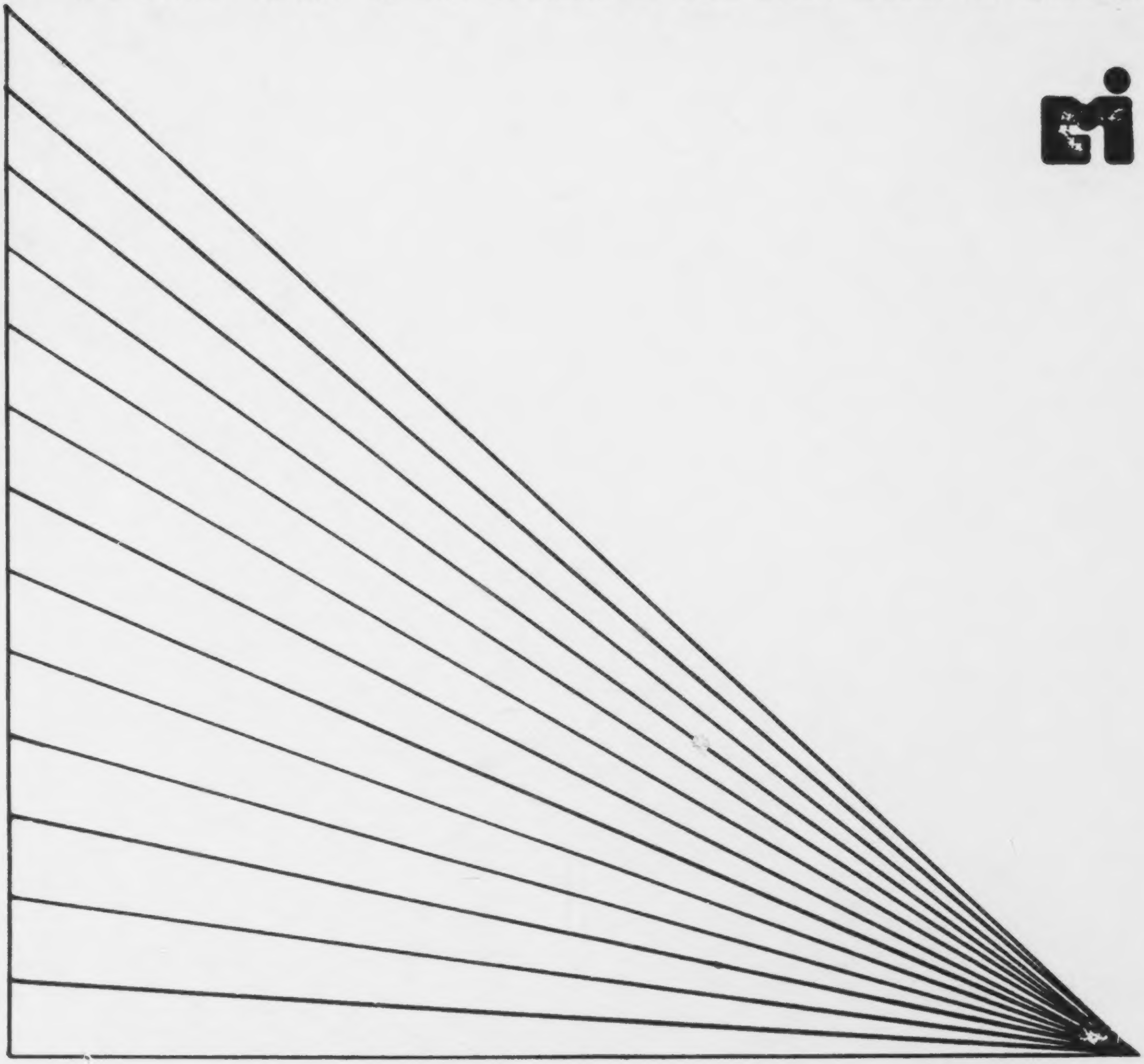
[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,000 employers.

including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,000 employers.

4/24/85 S3616-1

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1985

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/PUB/OA/R&A/4061

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Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate recorded a respectable decrease of 0.3 percentage points from 6.1 percent in January to 5.8 percent in February. Normally, very little change is seen in February, although this decline matches that recorded last February. The January rate may be the highest rate in 1985, since unemployment normally decreases through the spring. Last year, the rate decreased during March by 0.4 percentage points. Over the past 15 years, the rate decreased between February and March, except in 1975 and 1974.

THE state's labor force remained in its wintertime doldrums during February. Seasonal layoffs continued in construction and trade. Competition contributed to layoffs in the manufacturing industries of steel and apparel. Continued claims filed for unemployment insurance increased over the month particularly in agriculture, construction, and the manufacturing industries of apparel/textiles and stone/clay/glass products. By far, the most continued claims during February were filed in the construction category of special trade contracting. Other sizable categories are other construction, eating and drinking places, business services, health services, government, and the manufacturing industries of food, apparel and textiles, and primary metals.

ON the positive side, substantial recalls were noted in higher education after semester breaks. Other hiring occurred in agriculture, services, city and county government, eating and drinking places, and food stores. Initial claims filed for unemployment insurance were actually down over the month. Continued claims decreased from January filings in eating and drinking places and the manufacturing categories of food, chemicals, rubber and plastics, and primary metals.

THIS February's unemployment rate is the lowest for a February since 1974. It has fallen by 0.4 percentage points from the February, 1984 rate of 6.2 percent. In January 38 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is significantly below the nation's level. The gap in February came to two full percentage points. The U.S. rate registered a similar decrease as Maryland's, falling from 8.0 percent in January to 7.8 percent in February. It is somewhat lower than last February's rate of 8.4 percent. Unemployment among black persons came to 16.1 percent nationwide during February, up from 15.0 percent in January. Black unemployment is estimated at the state level annually. The 1984 Maryland's black unemployment rate was 9.3 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT,AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CON'T)

BETWEEN January and February, Maryland's civilian labor force receded by an estimated 14,092 persons. Employment was down by 7,252 persons and unemployment by 6,840. In 1984, the labor force actually increased during February, as similar losses in unemployment were outnumbered by gains in employment. Since last February, the labor force has swelled by an estimated 59,717 persons, with growth in employment of 64,303 overwhelming losses in unemployment of 4,586.

IN the Baltimore metropolitan area, the unemployment rate fell from 7.0 percent in January to 6.6 percent in February. Employment was down in steel manufacturing and construction but was up in services and higher education. Baltimore City's unemployment declined from 8.5 to 8.1 percent. The rate did rise in Queen Anne's County from 6.7 to 7.9 percent, with slightly higher continued claims in construction.

MARYLAND'S suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area enjoyed an unemployment rate that dropped from 3.7 to 3.3 percent. Seasonal layoffs in construction and trade were combined with hiring in business services and higher education.

A gain was registered in Western Maryland's unemployment rate from 11.4 to 12.5 percent. Layoffs were noted in apparel manufacturing, construction, and trade. Colleges and universities did engage in seasonal recalls. Garrett County's rate increased significantly from 15.1 to 17.0 percent and Washington County's from 10.6 to 12.2 percent. Layoffs were scattered in Garrett, but were concentrated in Washington's apparel manufacturing and construction industries.

IN the Balance of State, the unemployment rate shifted slightly from 10.5 percent in January up to 10.6 percent in February. Hiring was noted in higher education and at eating and drinking places. Unemployment rates increased especially in Cecil and Kent counties and decreased in St. Mary's and Worcester.

DURING February, Maryland's unemployment ranged from 2.6 percent in Montgomery County up to 23.2 percent in Somerset. Rates exceeded 10 percent in all three Western Maryland counties of Allegany, Garrett, and Washington as well as in the Eastern Shore counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester. Unemployment was less than 4 percent of the labor force in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S nonagricultural wage and industry employment was relatively stable in February, exhibiting mixed trends. Most notable were continued seasonal layoffs in retail trade and construction, accompanied by seasonal recalls in higher education and other hiring in services. Employment inched up by an estimated 2,200 jobs during February, after scoring a sizable seasonal loss of 45,100 jobs during January. In 1984, the January seasonal decline was larger at 61,100 jobs but the February hiring was also greater at 9,700 jobs. This February, manufacturing employment declined as compared with little change last February, construction experienced continued layoffs as compared with slight spring hiring a year ago, trade contracted to a greater extent than last year, state government expanded to a similar extent in both periods, and services and local government grew more rapidly this February than last.

A new record for February employment was recorded, 1,818,900 jobs. In January and each month of 1984, new records were hit each month for that time of the year. Since last February, employment has expanded by 82,900 years. For April, 1983 through February, 1985, employment each month has exceeded its year ago level.

MANUFACTURING employment has fallen for the past four months, by 700 jobs each in November and December and by 2,100 each in January and February. Last February, scattered hiring led to a net gain of 800 manufacturing jobs. For the 4th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are fewer than their totals a year ago, dropping below last February's level by 4,000 jobs. Most trends among the industry groups between February of 1984 and 1985 are small, except for gains of 1,200 jobs in transportation equipment and losses of 3,600 in primary metals and 2,000 in apparel and textiles. Of the 19 manufacturing categories, 8 have increased in employment since last February, 7 have decreased, and 4 have stayed the same.

DURING February, an estimated 900 jobs were lost in primary metal manufacturing due to less business in blast furnace and basic steel products. Three hundred jobs had been added during January. Temporary and permanent plant closings dropped apparel and textiles by 700 jobs between January and February. Two hundred jobs each were lost during February in stone/clay/glass products, nonelectrical machinery, and printing/publishing. Scattered hiring led to a gain of 200 jobs in paper and allied products.

NONMANUFACTURING industries noted a net gain of 4,300 jobs during February, after dropping 43,000 during January. In 1984, a greater 57,800 jobs were lost during January, then an also greater 8,900 were added during February. For the 23rd consecutive month, nonmanufacturing is higher than its level a year ago, in February by 86,900 jobs. Since February, 1984, 29,600 jobs have been added in services, 27,700 in trade, 16,800 in construction, 6,300 in finance/insurance/real estate, 6,000 in transportation, and 1,800 in local government.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)

RETURNING after semester breaks, colleges and universities engaged in extensive recalls between January and February. Such recalls swelled state government by 3,000 jobs. Seasonal recalls by community colleges and hiring by local boards if education as well as city and county governments boosted the local government sector by 3,800 jobs. Last February, local government expanded by a lesser 2,400 jobs. The services sector grew by 5,500 jobs with recalls by private colleges and universities (+1,600) along with other hiring in social services (+600), private hospitals (+500), and other categories. In January, services had lost 4,300 jobs. During last February, services had expanded by a much lesser 3,400 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION contracted by 4,700 jobs during February, with scattered layoffs due to winter weather and less business. This follows a similar decline of 4,600 jobs during January, which represented the first loss of the winter. The previous winter, construction had registered losses totaling 13,000 from August, 1983 through January, 1984, only to turn back up early in February with a slight gain of 300 jobs.

RETAIL trade also continued in its seasonal decline during this February, decreasing by 3,200jobs. Seasonal layoffs persisted after the holiday season at general merchandise stores (-2,400), apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and other retail outlets. This outnumbered limited hiring at eating and drinking places and at food stores. In January, trade had lost 23,400 jobs after the holidays. Last year, trade receded by a greater 25,600 jobs during January but by a much lesser 1,400 during February. Also during this February, limited layoffs dropped federal government by 400, and transportation lost 300 with layoffs in water transportation outnumbering limited hiring in trucking and warehousing.

IN the Baltimore metropolitan area, employment totaled 968,000 jobs for February, representing 53.2 percent of jobs statewide. From January, the area's jobs had increased by 1,400, accounting for a sizable 63.6 percent of the statewide advance. Since last February, the area's employment has risen by only 13,700 jobs, representing a minor 16.5 percent of the growth statewide. Between January and February, 1985, the area gained 1,900 jobs in services, 1,600 in local government, and 1,200 in state government. On the other hand, it lost 2,100 in construction and 900 in steel manufacturing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

BETWEEN January and February, the average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries decreased by $8.52 to $393.60. Average weekly hours were shortened by 0.7 hours to 40.0, while average hourly earnings were lessened by 4 cents to $9.84. There were few trends observed in hours and earnings among the industry groups. Four groups had noticeably shorter workweeks and six had lower earnings. The decreases were greatest in the transportation equipment industry. Workweeks lengthened in only one industry, while earnings rose in three groups. Firms tended to exhibit less overtime work, shorter scheduled workweeks, lower incentive pay, and some hiring which contributed to lower average workweeks and earnings. Workweeks in February ranged from 34.6 hours in apparel and textiles up to 43.2 in transportation equipment. Hourly earnings ranged from $4.96 in leather and leather products up to $13.75 in primary metals. Since February, 1984, average workweeks have subsided by 0.7 hours, while the average weekly earnings have increased by $15.09 or 4.0 percent.

IN the Baltimore metropolitan area, average weekly earnings fell by $2.03 between January and February to $415.14. Average workweeks were shortened by 0.2 hours to 40.9, while average hourly earnings remained at January's level of $10.15. Earnings and workweeks are higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since last February, average weekly earnings in the area have increased by $8.59 or 2.1 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in February, 1985 decreased 40.2 percent from the previous month's total. Fewer layoffs in the paper products and primary metals industries contributed to the decrease. Continued claims were down 6.5 percent, weeks compensated declined 3.3 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 2.4 percent. The average weekly check rose 1.0 percent to $129.60.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 25.2 percent and continued claims decreased 13.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 26.7 percent and continued claims were down 20.4 percent.

INITIAL claims filed in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined 41.0 percent, continued claims decreased 7.2 percent, weeks compensated were down 5.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 5.5 percent. The average weekly check amount stayed virtually the same at $133.01.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor , the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.4 percent between January and February to 317.4, rising by 3.5 percent from February, 1984. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.74. The index for food and beverages, at 301.4, is up by 0.7 percent from January and by 2.4 percent from last February. In the Baltimore metropolitan area, the index for food consumed at home, registered at 299.2, is up by a sizable 1.7 percent over the month and by only 2.5 percent over the year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE INFORMATION, 10/1/83 - 9/30/84

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked estimates for 1983 for Maryland's areas and counties.

COMPUTER OCCUPATIONS IN MARYLAND, a look at current and future conditions.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

FEBRUARY 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY '84
MARYLAND	2,243,185	2,257,277	2,112,331	2,119,583	130,854	137,694	5.8	6.1	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,112	1,097,829	1,018,664	1,021,451	72,448	76,378	6.6	7.0	6.9
BALTIMORE CITY	386,816	389,804	355,566	356,538	31,250	33,266	8.1	8.5	8.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,320	184,915	175,240	175,719	9,080	9,196	4.9	5.0	5.6
BALTIMORE	323,118	325,931	302,806	303,634	20,312	22,297	6.3	6.8	6.4
CARROLL	49,603	49,421	46,323	46,449	3,280	2,972	6.6	6.0	7.8
HARFORD	73,909	74,165	68,331	68,518	5,578	5,647	7.5	7.6	7.3
HOWARD	60,116	60,499	58,216	58,375	1,900	2,124	3.2	3.5	3.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,231	13,093	12,183	12,217	1,048	876	7.9	6.7	7.5
D. C. AREA	895,517	903,000	866,188	869,544	29,329	33,456	3.3	3.7	3.9
CALVERT	22,219	22,341	21,004	21,086	1,215	1,255	5.5	5.6	6.7
CHARLES	46,435	46,596	44,943	45,117	1,492	1,479	3.2	3.2	4.2
FREDERICK	73,606	74,106	69,351	69,620	4,255	4,486	5.8	6.1	5.7
MONTGOMERY	353,144	356,116	343,805	345,137	9,339	10,979	2.6	3.1	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	400,112	403,841	387,085	388,584	13,027	15,257	3.3	3.8	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,742	100,706	87,246	89,210	12,496	11,496	12.5	11.4	12.7
ALLEGANY	34,312	34,814	30,368	30,847	3,944	3,967	11.5	11.4	13.3
GARRETT	12,256	12,279	10,178	10,420	2,078	1,859	17.0	15.1	16.6
WASHINGTON	53,174	53,613	46,700	47,943	6,474	5,670	12.2	10.6	11.4
BALANCE OF STATE	156,814	155,743	140,232	139,379	16,582	16,364	10.6	10.5	10.0
CAROLINE	8,459	8,287	7,411	7,247	1,048	1,040	12.4	12.5	11.6
CECIL	33,303	32,933	30,198	30,332	3,105	2,601	9.3	7.9	9.0
DORCHESTER	15,656	15,758	13,398	13,450	2,258	2,308	14.4	14.6	12.6
KENT	7,728	7,498	6,884	6,822	844	676	10.9	9.0	8.8
ST. MARY'S	19,352	20,003	18,570	18,527	1,382	1,476	6.9	7.4	7.2
SOMERSET	7,638	7,649	5,868	5,805	1,770	1,844	23.2	24.1	23.0
TALBOT	17,327	17,471	16,485	16,497	842	974	4.9	5.6	5.0
WICOMICO	32,137	31,677	29,369	28,985	2,768	2,692	8.6	8.5	7.7
WORCESTER	14,614	14,467	12,049	11,714	2,565	2,753	17.6	19.0	17.0
UNITED STATES[2]	113,592,000	113,475,000	104,690,000	104,344,000	8,902,000	9,131,000	7.8	8.0	8.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	FEB. '85	JAN.'85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN.'85	FEB. '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1818.9	1816.7	1736.0	968.0	966.6	954.3
Manufacturing	212.8	214.9	216.8	138.4	139.5	143.5
Durable Goods	113.7	115.2	116.3	78.6	79.9	82.9
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	2.5
Household furniture	1.7	1.7	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.9	7.1	6.7	4.8	5.0	4.8
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	3.8	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
Primary metal industries	16.4	17.3	20.0	14.9	15.8	18.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.4	13.3	14.2	12.4	13.3	14.1
Fabricated metal products	8.5	8.6	8.5	5.4	5.5	6.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.1	4.2	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.7
Machinery, except electrical	18.3	18.5	17.8	11.3	11.5	11.3
Special industry machinery	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	38.2	38.3	26.6	26.6	26.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.6
Communication equipment	26.3	26.2	26.0	19.7	19.6	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.4	14.3	13.2	9.8	9.8	9.2
Ship and boat building and repair	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nondurable Goods	99.1	99.7	100.5	59.8	59.6	60.6
Food and kindred products	26.3	26.3	25.6	13.9	13.9	13.9
Meat products	6.8	6.6	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	3.1	2.8	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.9	12.6	13.9	7.6	7.7	8.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.6	9.7	7.4	7.2	7.3
Misc. converted paper products	1.1	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.4	26.8	26.5	14.4	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.2	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.9	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.2	10.3	10.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.4	12.4	9.9	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Paints & allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.0	9.0	5.1	5.1	5.4
Misc. plastic products	5.5	5.4	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.1	1.0	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84
Nonmanufacturing	1606.1	1601.8	1519.2	829.6	827.1	810.8
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	114.7	119.4	97.9	50.1	52.2	45.6
Heavy construction contractors	9.7	10.5	9.7	5.5	6.1	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	91.4	91.5	85.8	57.5	57.7	56.9
Railroad transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation, except railroads	45.4	45.7	39.4	25.3	25.6	24.2
Trucking & warehousing	26.9	26.7	22.8	12.8	12.7	11.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.2	39.0	39.5	27.3	27.2	27.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.0	24.8	25.1	17.3	17.2	17.7
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.2	14.2	14.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	452.0	455.0	424.3	232.7	232.3	222.8
Wholesale trade	103.8	103.6	95.9	59.8	59.8	57.3
Retail trade	348.2	351.4	328.4	172.9	172.5	165.5
General merchandise stores	43.2	45.6	41.1	20.5	21.1	19.0
Department stores	37.6	39.6	35.6	17.4	18.0	16.1
Nonstore retailers	6.7	6.9	7.1	5.6	5.8	5.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	106.5	106.4	100.2	63.1	63.2	61.3
Banking	24.9	24.9	23.7	15.0	14.9	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	18.0	17.9	15.2	9.4	9.4	9.3
Insurance carriers	20.7	20.9	19.9	15.6	15.8	15.1
Services	453.4	447.9	423.8	228.7	226.8	223.9
Health services	121.3	120.8	116.4	69.0	69.0	69.1
Private hospitals	65.1	64.6	62.2	39.2	39.1	39.8
Educational services	27.5	25.7	27.7	20.1	18.7	20.1
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.3	10.2	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.2	13.6	15.4	*	*	*
Social services	22.4	21.8	21.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.1	36.8	35.8	16.7	16.6	15.6
Engineering and architectural services	22.5	22.4	21.6	7.7	7.6	6.8
Total government	386.4	380.0	385.7	197.4	194.8	200.2
Total federal government	131.9	132.3	132.1	53.1	53.3	53.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	46.4	46.5	46.1	18.9	19.0	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.6	13.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Other federal government	71.8	72.2	72.7	27.0	27.2	27.6
Total state and local government	254.5	247.7	253.6	144.3	141.5	146.6
Total state government	85.4	82.4	86.3	59.2	58.0	60.2
Public universities & colleges	28.5	25.7	29.0	10.3	9.4	10.6
Non-education	56.9	56.7	57.3	48.9	48.6	49.6
Total local government	169.1	165.3	167.3	85.1	83.5	86.4
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	104.4	101.2	102.3	49.1	47.8	49.6
Non-education	64.7	64.1	65.0	36.0	35.7	36.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

FEBRUARY 1985

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84
MANUFACTURING	$393.60	$402.12	$378.51	40.0	40.7	40.7	$ 9.84	$ 9.88	$ 9.30
DURABLE GOODS	452.45	461.07	432.13	41.7	42.3	42.2	10.85	10.90	10.24
Lumber and wood products	269.38	270.85	265.27	36.6	36.9	41.0	7.36	7.34	6.47
Furniture and fixtures	284.49	279.50	271.61	39.9	39.2	40.6	7.13	7.13	6.69
Stone, clay and glass products	385.69	385.40	388.03	40.9	41.0	42.5	9.43	9.40	9.13
Primary metal industries	581.63	565.14	583.68	42.3	41.8	43.3	13.75	13.52	13.48
Fabricated metal products	388.81	399.59	400.48	41.1	42.6	42.2	9.46	9.38	9.49
Machinery except electrical	477.24	489.72	433.21	41.9	42.4	42.1	11.39	11.55	10.29
Electric and electronic equipment	390.69	393.05	369.80	42.1	42.4	43.1	9.28	9.27	8.58
Transportation equipment	557.28	616.52	489.50	43.2	46.6	41.1	12.90	13.23	11.91
Instruments and related products	323.25	316.22	325.75	38.3	37.6	39.2	8.44	8.41	8.31
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	293.93	295.07	277.50	40.1	40.2	37.5	7.33	7.34	7.40
NONDURABLE GOODS	334.36	342.03	322.97	38.3	39.0	39.1	8.73	8.77	8.26
Food and kindred products	301.32	300.89	301.31	37.2	37.8	37.9	8.10	7.96	7.95
Apparel and other textile products	218.67	214.54	213.46	34.6	34.0	35.4	6.32	6.31	6.03
Paper and allied products	336.65	364.83	337.35	39.1	41.6	41.7	8.61	8.77	8.09
Printing and publishing	386.84	406.90	373.07	38.0	39.2	38.5	10.18	10.38	9.69
Chemicals and allied products	470.37	481.98	441.87	42.8	43.5	42.9	10.99	11.08	10.30
Rubber and misc. plastic products	326.46	330.06	313.02	41.8	42.1	42.3	7.81	7.84	7.40
Leather and leather products	181.04	176.09	208.59	36.5	34.8	40.9	4.96	5.06	5.10

Covers an estimated 142,600 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

FEBRUARY 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84
MANUFACTURING	$415.14	$417.17	$406.55	40.9	41.1	41.4	$10.15	$10.15	$ 9.82
DURABLE GOODS	476.30	477.39	462.21	42.3	42.7	42.6	11.26	11.18	10.85
Stone, clay and glass products	406.96	410.90	408.53	41.4	42.1	42.6	9.83	9.76	9.59
Primary metal industries	590.34	567.57	595.08	43.6	42.9	43.5	13.54	13.23	13.68
Fabricated metal products	406.85	415.92	412.82	41.6	43.1	43.5	9.78	9.65	9.49
Machinery except electrical	410.31	398.53	418.19	42.3	41.6	44.3	9.70	9.58	9.44
Electric and electronic equipment	434.10	434.08	407.15	41.7	41.9	42.5	10.41	10.36	9.58
Transportation equipment	587.33	629.93	511.97	43.7	46.8	40.6	13.44	13.46	12.61
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	269.89	273.71	253.18	39.4	39.9	36.8	6.85	6.86	6.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.00	340.47	333.13	39.1	39.0	39.8	8.67	8.73	8.37
Food and kindred products	382.70	369.66	375.42	40.2	39.2	41.3	9.52	9.43	9.09
Apparel and other textile products	227.67	215.47	226.10	34.6	33.2	35.0	6.58	6.49	6.46
Paper and allied products	280.04	306.43	300.12	38.1	39.9	41.8	7.35	7.68	7.18
Printing and publishing	354.75	357.86	341.30	37.5	37.2	37.3	9.46	9.62	9.15
Chemicals & allied products	452.41	459.41	458.60	42.6	43.3	42.9	10.62	10.61	10.69
Rubber & misc. plastic products	297.79	297.65	289.08	42.3	42.4	42.7	7.04	7.02	6.77

Covers an estimated 91,500 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
FEBRUARY 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
Total Initial Claims	19,091	31,930	18,555	10,710	18,161	10,804
Total Continued Claims	177,003	189,245	194,001	97,434	104,948	109,642
Total Weeks Compensated	169,077	174,797	183,548	97,513	103,160	101,516
Total Amount of Payments	$21,911,682	$22,441,166	$23,904,991	$12,969,807	$13,720,300	$12,519,768
Average Weekly Payment	$129.60	$128.38	$130.24	$133.01	$133.00	$123.33

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	326	257	376
Total Continued Claims	2,403	1,840	2,436
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	270	204	302
Total Continued Claims	1,691	1,293	1,563

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	627.9	627.2	598.1
Manufacturing	32.6	32.8	33.2
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	17.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.5	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.5	8.7
Nondurable Goods*	15.2	15.4	15.6
Printing & publishing	8.9	9.3	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	595.3	594.4	564.9
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	45.9	47.7	43.1
Transportation and public utilities	19.3	19.4	16.8
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.3	11.4	8.8
Trucking and warehousing	9.0	9.1	6.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.7	7.7	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	168.8	170.9	157.5
Wholesale trade	32.5	32.4	29.4
Retail trade*	136.3	138.5	128.1
General merchandise stores	17.8	19.2	17.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.5	34.5	32.7
Banking	7.3	7.3	6.9
Services*	173.9	171.7	165.1
Private educational services	6.6	6.3	6.7
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.2	18.9
Total government	152.5	149.8	149.3
Total federal government	72.9	73.0	71.9
Total state & local government	79.6	76.8	77.4
Total state government	17.4	16.1	17.1
Total local government	62.2	60.7	60.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	77.9	79.5	75.8
Manufacturing	17.0	17.8	17.2
Apparel & other textile products	1.4	2.1	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.3	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	60.9	61.7	58.6
Construction	4.9	5.9	3.2
Transportation & public utilities	5.8	5.8	5.8
Railroad	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation exc. railroads	2.4	2.4	2.3
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	17.8	18.1	17.4
General merchandise stores	1.8	1.9	1.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.4	2.5	2.3
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.0
Services & mining*	15.1	15.3	15.2
Hotels & other lodging places	1.0	1.1	1.0
Health services	6.4	6.4	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.6	1.5
Total government	14.9	14.1	14.7
Total federal government	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total state & local government	13.4	12.6	13.1
State government	4.5	4.3	4.1
Local government	8.9	8.3	9.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	106.5	105.3	105.2
Manufacturing	22.2	22.2	22.2
Food & kindred products*	8.6	8.6	8.0
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.0	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	1.5	1.5	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.2	9.2	9.0
Nonmanufacturing	84.3	83.1	83.0
Construction	6.1	6.2	6.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.2	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.1	26.7	25.7
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.7	2.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.1	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	19.7	19.4	19.3
Health services	7.4	7.3	7.4
Total government	21.0	20.5	21.7
Total federal government	5.9	6.0	5.8
Total state & local government	15.1	14.5	15.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	432.5	428.9	432.3
Manufacturing	54.2	54.1	55.6
Durable Goods*	19.4	19.2	20.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.5	2.6	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.7	3.7	5.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.7	4.4
Transportation equipment	4.0	3.8	3.4
Nondurable Goods*	34.8	34.9	34.9
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.3	9.3
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	5.1	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.8	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.3	6.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	378.3	374.8	376.7
Construction	15.9	16.7	14.1
Transportation & public utilities*	33.2	33.1	33.2
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	11.7	11.7	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.5	5.7	5.0
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.6	18.5	19.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.2	89.6	90.6
Wholesale trade	29.2	29.4	28.8
Retail trade	62.0	60.2	61.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.3	41.2	39.8
Banking	12.0	11.9	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.2	10.2	10.1
Services & mining*	116.9	115.0	117.1
Health services	37.0	36.9	38.4
Educational services	15.0	13.9	14.8
Social services	6.0	5.8	6.0
Misc. services	5.5	5.4	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.5	2.3
Total government	79.8	79.2	81.9
Total federal government	14.6	14.6	14.6
Total state & local government	65.2	64.6	67.3
Total state government	28.5	28.3	29.6
Total local government	36.7	36.3	37.7

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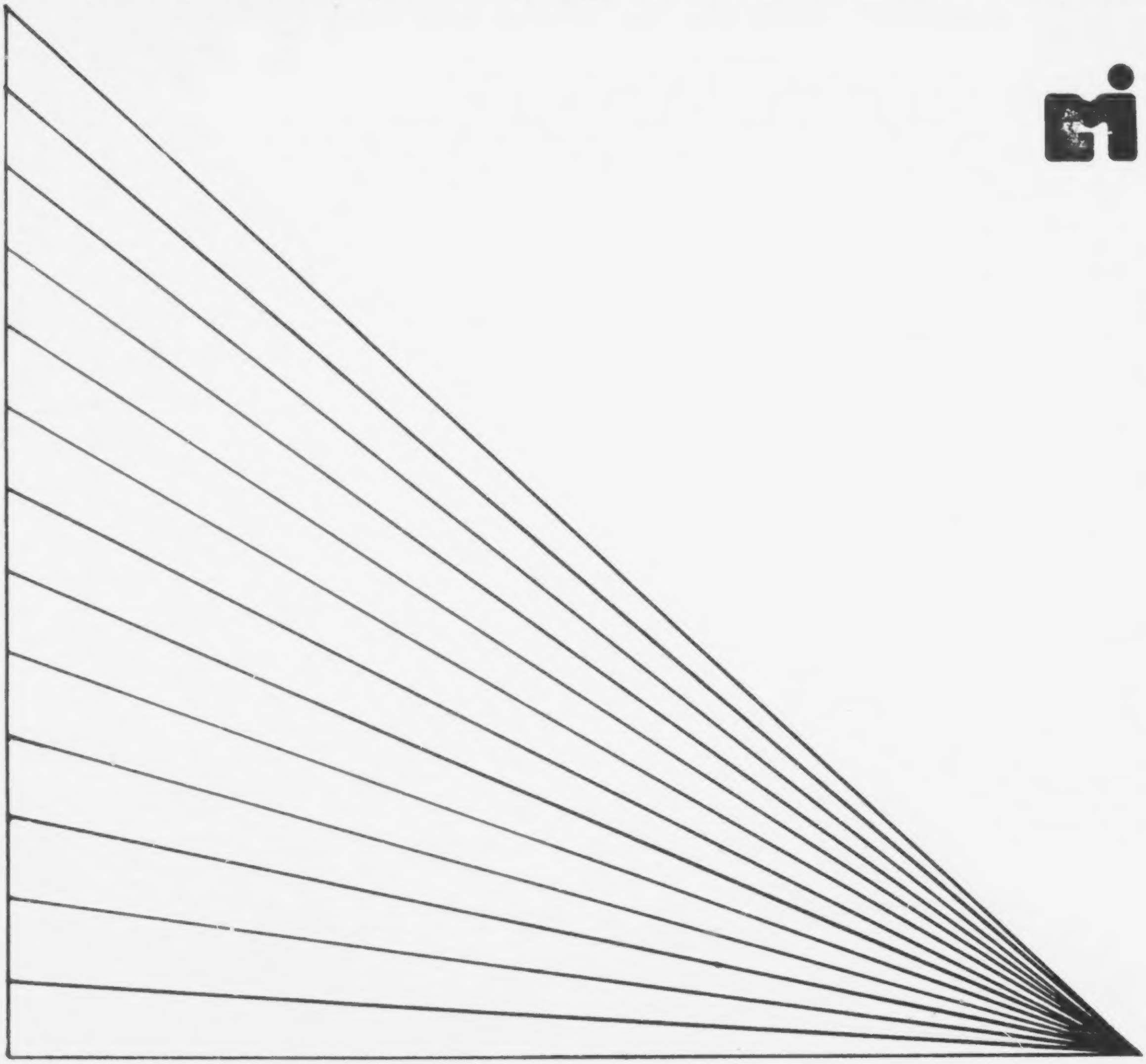
[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

7/9/85 S3616-1

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



MARCH 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/PUB/OA/R&A/4061
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DET

Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Spring came to Maryland's labor force in March. The unemployment rate dropped from 5.8 percent in February to 5.1 percent in March, for a sizable decrease of 0.7 percentage points. Only in 1977 and 1979 did the March unemployment rate decrease to a greater extent. This is the lowest March rate since 1974. The rate has fallen by 0.7 percentage points from its level in March, 1984.

This March's drop in unemployment follows a seasonal increase of 1.2 percentage points in January and a slight fall from that wintertime high by 0.3 in February. Over the past 15 years, only in 2 of them did unemployment not decrease during March. However, the seasonal decline averaged only 0.4 percentage points over those years. Unemployment is expected to recede further in April. Only in 1975 has the rate increased during April.

Maryland's estimated March civilian labor force of 2,249,906 persons had increased slightly by 8,766 persons from February, less than half the rise experienced last March. Gains of 23,920 employed persons this March bearly kept pace with significant declines in unemployment of 15,154. The unemployment drop is more than twice that seen during March, 1984, while the employment increase does not quite equal last year's gains. Since last March, the labor force has swelled by an estimated 47,550 persons, as gains in employment of 61,962 have outpaced the 14,412 decline in unemployment.

This March, there was a notable decline throughout the state in claims filed for unemployment insurance, particularly in the construction industry. The manufacturing industry reported reduced claims in food processing, apparel and textiles, stone/clay/glass products, and primary metals. Other industries with fewer claims filed were agriculture, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, business services, and government. Still, at least 1,000 continued claims each were filed during the March reference week in construction, food processing, primary metals, eating and drinking places, business services, and health services. Along with a pervasive decline in claims during March, there was a pervasive increase in jobs. Seasonal hiring got underway in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and agribusiness. Other hiring was seen in apparel and textile manufacturing, business services, public education, and city and county government.

As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the rate nationwide. For March the gap is a sizable 2.4 percentage points. The U.S. rate declined from 7.8 percent in February to 7.5 percent in March, a smaller improvement than in Maryland. Last March, the national rate stood at 8.1 percent. Maryland's unemployment rate is quite low. In February, 41 states registered higher rates than Maryland. Estimated black unemployment fell nationally from 16.1 percent in February to 15.2 percent in March. At the state level, black unemployment is only estimated on an annual average basis, being reported as 9.3 percent for 1984.

In Maryland's counties, the unemployment rate decreased between February and March everywhere but in Prince George's County, whose rate was unchanged. Most counties showed fewer claims filed over the month in the strongly seasonal industry of construction. Unemployment rates ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery up to 21.4 percent in Somerset. Unemployment was less than 3 percent in Howard, Charles, and Montgomery and exceeded 10 percent in Allegany and Garrett in Western Maryland and in Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester on the Eastern Shore.

The Baltimore metropolitan area's unemployment rate slipped from 6.6 percent in February to 5.8 percent in March. Jobs multiplied in construction, public education, eating and drinking places, other trade establishments, amusement and recreational services, and agriculture services. Baltimore City's unemployment declined from 8.1 to 7.4 percent. Rates in Carroll, Harford, and Queen Anne's dropped by more than a full percentage point, with decreased claims and increased jobs in construction as the usual cause.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area tend to experience the lowest unemployment statewide. Their unemployment rate dipped from 3.2 to 3.0 percent. There was hiring in construction, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, public education, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. In Calvert and Frederick counties, layoffs in construction led to decreases in their unemployment rates by more than a full percentage point.

At 9.9 percent for March, Western Maryland had the highest unemployment of the state's four areas. Its rate had dropped significantly from 12.2 percent in February. There were recalls from temporary closings in clothing manufacturing along with seasonal hiring in construction and other scattered industries. In all three of the areas' counties, the rates decreased by more than a full percentage point over the month.

Unemployment in the Balance of State area receded from 10.3 percent in February to 8.7 percent in March. Noted were scattered recalls in manufacturing and seasonal hiring in

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment (continued)

construction and at eating and drinking places. Dropping by more than a full percentage point were unemployment rates in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties. Lower construction claims were prevalent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Spring had a warming influence over Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment during March. Employment swelled by 27,000 jobs from March, exceeding its gain last March of 23,300 jobs. Construction led the way with seasonal recalls following a mild winter. Sizable hiring also was seen at eating and drinking places, public education, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. This March's strong seasonal gain in employment follows a small upturn of 1,500 jobs in February. For April, 1983 through March, 1985, total employment each month has exceeded its level for the same month a year ago. The March, 1985 total represents an increase over the year of 85,900 jobs. Each month last year set new records for that month of the year. Each month this year has topped last year's employment records.

After falling for four consecutive months and losing 5,400 jobs between October, 1984 and February, 1985, manufacturing added 1,400 during March. There was scattered hiring. The end of temporary closings added 600 jobs to apparel and textiles, after layoffs totaling 700 in February. Seasonal hiring raised stone, clay, glass products by 400 jobs and food processing by 200. A few 300 jobs were lost in transportation equipment. Last March, manufacturing jobs grew by a similar 1,200, also with scattered hiring.

For the 5th consecutive month, manufacturing is below its level a year ago, in March by 3,600 jobs. Most trends among the industry groups between March of 1984 and 1985 are small. In fact, 5 of the 17 major industry categories show no changes from their levels since last March. Seven have increased in employment and five have decreased. No industries have increased significantly over the year, while primary metals had lost 3,500 jobs and apparel/textiles 1,400.

Hiring in nonmanufacturing was stronger this March than a year ago because of more rapid increases in construction and in city and county government. Hiring is slower than last March in transportation, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Similar increases in education were noted in both periods. Nonmanufacturing registered a sizable seasonal increase of 25,600 jobs this March, after inching up by 3,400 jobs in February. This exceeds last March's hiring of 22,100. For the 24th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing is higher than its level a year ago, in March by 89,500 jobs. Since March, 1984, services has added 28,400 jobs, trade 25,400, construction 22,700, finance/insurance/real estate 6,600, transportation 5,900, and local government 2,400.

Construction is blooming, adding 9,800 jobs in March. This winter it declined only two months, losing a minor 9,000 jobs between December and February. Last winter, construction dropped for five consecutive months, as it lost 13,000 jobs between August, 1983 and January, 1984. Then it added 300 jobs in February and 4,200 in March of 1984.

Trade expanded by 5,900 jobs during this March, with hiring of 900 in wholesale and 5,000 in retail trade. Last March, a larger increase was divided into a greater 1,900 jobs in wholesale and an equivalent 5,100 in retail trade. Seasonal hiring got a big boost this March at eating and drinking places. Other hiring was noted in building materials/garden supplies, general merchandise stores, and apparel/accessory stores. Between December, 1984 and February, 1985, 27,600 layoffs occurred after the peak holiday season, close to the 27,000 layoffs during that period the previous year.

Hiring in business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services boosted the service industry by 4,900 during this March. Greater hiring last March in business services led to a greater overall increase for services of 5,600 jobs. Services had increased this February by a similar 5,000 jobs.

Local government expanded by 2,500 jobs during March. Local boards of education and community colleges added 1,700 jobs and city and county governments 800. Last March, local government swelled by a lesser 1,800 jobs, with similar hiring in education but negligible hiring in non-education. Extensive mid-semester hiring by public colleges and universities perked up state government by 1,400 jobs, the same increase it showed last March.

In other trends, finance/insurance/real estate added 900 jobs and transportation 600, while federal government and communications/public utilities each eased down by 200 jobs.

The Baltimore metropolitan area gained 10,700 jobs between February and March, accounting for 39.6 percent of the advance statewide. This is a relatively low percentage, since Baltimore contained a higher 53.0 percent of the state's total employment in March. Over the year, Baltimore has gained 12,000 jobs, representing a minor 14.0 percent of the statewide growth. The area's manufacturing showed essentially no change between this February and March. Within nonmanufacturing, trade added 3,700 jobs, construction 3,000, services 1,300, local education 1,200, and state education 900.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings by production workers in Maryland's manufacturing rose by $5.41 between February and March to $399.59. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.8 hours to 40.9. However, average hourly earnings decreased by 6 cents to $9.77. In no major industry group did average workweeks decrease during March. Five industries did show longer workweeks because of more overtime, longer scheduled workweeks, more business, and recalls from closings. Five industries registered higher hourly earnings, mainly due to more overtime. Yet, eight of the reported categories exhibited lower earnings with less overtime, less incentive pay, and hiring of lower paid workers. Workweeks ranged in March from an average of 36.0 hours in apparel and textiles up to 44.4 hours in stone, clay, glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.32 in apparel and textiles up to $13.84 in primary metals. Average workweeks are slightly lower in manufacturing by 0.1 hour than in last March, while average weekly earnings are higher by $16.65 or 4.3 percent.

In the Baltimore metropolitan area, manufacturing's average weekly earnings rose by $9.55 between February and March to $423.26. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.9 hours to 41.7, while average hourly earnings inched up by 1 cent to $10.15. Earnings and hours are higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since last March, the area's average weekly earnings have increased by 4.4 percent, close to the raise statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in March, 1985 dropped 13.5 percent from the previous month's total. Fewer layoffs in the apparel and food processing industries were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were down 11.3 percent, weeks compensated decreased 14.0 percent, and the amount of payments declined 14.9 percent. The average weekly check decreased 1.1 percent to $128.19.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 7.0 percent and continued claims dropped 8.5 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 11.6 percent and continued claims declined 8.9 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities in the Baltimore metropolitan area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 16.3 percent, continued claims were down 8.8 percent, weeks compensated decreased 11.2 percent, and amount of payments declined 12.3 percent. The average weekly check decreased 1.3 percent to $131.32.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items increased by 0.4 percent between February and March to 318.8, up by 3.7 percent from last March. The index means that a marketbasket of consumer items which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.88. The index for food and beverages, at 301.6 for March, is up by only 0.1 percent over the month and 2.5 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items, registering 320.7, is up by 1.7 percent from January and 3.3 percent from last March. Indexed at 304.4 for March, prices of the area's food and beverages are up by 1.9 percent over two months and 3.5 percent over the year.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

MARCH 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH '84
MARYLAND	2,249,906	2,241,140	2,135,618	2,111,698	114,288	129,442	5.1	5.8	5.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,535	1,089,885	1,027,917	1,017,832	63,618	72,053	5.8	6.6	6.6
BALTIMORE CITY	387,343	386,692	358,795	355,275	28,548	31,417	7.4	8.1	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,767	183,990	176,832	175,097	7,935	8,893	4.3	4.8	5.3
BALTIMORE	323,303	322,777	305,557	302,559	17,746	20,218	5.5	6.3	6.1
CARROLL	49,128	49,456	46,743	46,285	2,385	3,171	4.9	6.4	6.3
HARFORD	73,480	73,708	68,952	68,275	4,528	5,433	6.2	7.4	6.9
HOWARD	60,465	60,090	58,744	58,168	1,721	1,922	2.8	3.2	3.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,050	13,173	12,294	12,173	756	1,000	5.8	7.6	7.0
D. C. AREA	901,869	895,522	874,720	866,445	27,149	29,077	3.0	3.2	3.6
CALVERT	22,176	22,198	21,211	21,010	965	1,188	4.4	5.4	5.7
CHARLES	46,751	46,424	45,386	44,956	1,365	1,468	2.9	3.2	3.8
FREDERICK	73,237	73,591	70,034	69,372	3,203	4,219	4.4	5.7	4.7
MONTGOMERY	356,030	353,138	347,191	343,907	8,839	9,231	2.5	2.6	2.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	403,674	400,171	390,897	387,200	12,777	12,971	3.2	3.2	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,880	99,415	89,956	87,279	9,924	12,136	9.9	12.2	12.0
ALLEGANY	34,504	34,195	31,068	30,336	3,436	3,859	10.0	11.3	12.7
GARRETT	12,243	12,170	10,502	10,193	1,741	1,977	14.2	16.2	15.7
WASHINGTON	53,133	53,050	48,386	46,750	4,747	6,300	8.9	11.9	10.6
BALANCE OF STATE	156,622	156,318	143,025	140,142	13,597	16,176	8.7	10.3	9.4
CAROLINE	8,551	8,415	7,675	7,404	876	1,011	10.2	12.0	10.8
CECIL	32,861	33,222	30,441	30,187	2,420	3,035	7.4	9.1	9.3
DORCHESTER	15,539	15,582	13,630	13,388	1,909	2,194	12.3	14.1	13.0
KENT	8,033	7,689	7,332	6,880	701	809	8.7	10.5	8.5
ST. MARY'S	20,145	19,955	18,872	18,565	1,273	1,390	6.3	7.0	6.6
SOMERSET	7,687	7,581	6,043	5,862	1,644	1,719	21.4	22.7	21.3
TALBOT	17,494	17,300	16,877	16,477	617	823	3.5	4.8	3.8
WICOMICO	31,629	32,041	29,471	29,338	2,158	2,703	6.8	8.4	7.0
WORCESTER	14,683	14,533	12,684	12,041	1,999	2,492	13.6	17.1	14.3
UNITED STATES[2]	114,394,000	113,592,000	105,768,000	104,690,000	8,625,000	8,902,000	7.5	7.8	8.1

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MARCH '85	FEB.'85	MARCH '84	MARCH '85	FEB.'85	MARCH '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1845.2	1818.2	1759.3	977.6	966.9	965.6
Manufacturing	214.4	213.0	218.0	138.6	138.5	144.5
Durable Goods	114.5	114.0	117.5	79.2	78.7	84.0
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.5
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.0	4.8	4.9
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.7
Primary metal industries	16.5	16.4	20.0	15.0	14.9	18.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.6	12.5	14.3	12.6	12.4	14.2
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.6	5.6	5.4	6.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	18.3	18.1	11.3	11.3	11.5
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	38.1	38.5	26.5	26.6	26.8
Communication equipment	26.3	26.3	26.1	19.6	19.7	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.2	14.5	13.6	9.8	9.9	9.6
Ship and boat building and repair	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	99.9	99.0	100.5	59.4	59.8	60.5
Food and kindred products	26.5	26.3	25.6	13.8	13.9	13.9
Meat products	6.7	6.8	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	3.2	2.8	*	*	*
Beverages	4.5	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.5	11.9	13.9	7.5	7.6	8.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.1	2.5	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.7	3.0	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.8	9.7	7.3	7.4	7.3
Misc. converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.5	26.4	26.5	14.4	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.9	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.3	10.2	10.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.4	12.4	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paints & allied products	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.2	8.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
Misc. plastic products	5.5	5.5	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.4

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MARCH '85	FEB. '85	MARCH '84	MARCH '85	FEB. '85	MARCH '84
Nonmanufacturing	1630.8	1605.2	1541.3	839.0	828.4	821.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	124.8	115.0	102.1	53.0	50.0	47.5
Heavy construction contractors	12.0	9.6	10.8	6.4	5.4	5.7
Transportation and public utilities	91.9	91.5	86.8	57.5	57.5	57.5
Railroad transportation	6.7	6.7	6.9	4.8	4.8	5.0
Transportation, except railroads	46.2	45.6	40.3	25.5	25.4	24.8
Trucking & warehousing	27.0	26.9	23.2	12.8	12.8	11.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.0	39.2	39.6	27.2	27.3	27.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.8	24.9	25.3	17.2	17.3	17.7
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.2	14.3	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	456.7	450.8	431.3	235.2	231.5	225.9
Wholesale trade	104.4	103.5	97.8	59.9	59.4	57.8
Retail trade	352.3	347.3	333.5	175.3	172.1	168.1
General merchandise stores	43.7	43.0	41.5	20.5	20.2	19.3
Department stores	37.9	37.4	35.8	17.4	17.1	16.2
Nonstore retailers	6.3	6.6	7.1	5.2	5.5	5.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	107.9	107.0	101.3	63.8	63.6	61.8
Banking	25.0	24.9	23.8	15.0	15.0	14.2
Credit agencies except banks	18.6	18.1	15.4	9.6	9.5	9.4
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.9	20.0	15.8	15.8	15.2
Services	457.8	452.9	429.4	229.6	228.3	226.5
Health services	121.2	120.9	116.9	68.9	68.7	69.2
Private hospitals	65.0	64.7	62.2	38.8	38.9	39.8
Educational services	27.3	27.5	28.1	20.0	20.2	20.4
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.2	10.3	10.1	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.0	15.1	15.7	*	*	*
Social services	22.3	22.3	21.2	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.4	37.0	35.9	16.9	16.7	15.7
Engineering and architectural services	22.8	22.4	21.7	7.9	7.6	6.9
Total government	390.1	386.4	388.8	199.8	197.3	201.8
Total federal government	131.7	131.9	132.0	53.2	53.1	53.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	46.2	46.4	46.0	19.0	18.9	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.9	13.7	13.4	7.3	7.2	7.1
Other federal government	71.6	71.8	72.6	26.9	27.0	27.5
Total state and local government	258.4	254.5	256.8	146.6	144.2	148.2
Total state government	86.9	85.5	87.7	60.1	59.1	61.3
Public universities & colleges	29.9	28.7	30.0	11.2	10.3	11.4
Non-education	57.0	56.8	57.7	48.9	48.8	49.9
Total local government	171.5	169.0	169.1	86.5	85.1	86.9
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	106.0	104.3	104.0	50.3	49.1	49.8
Non-education	65.5	64.7	65.1	36.2	36.0	37.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MARCH 1985
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84
MANUFACTURING	$399.59	$394.18	$382.94	40.9	40.1	41.0	$ 9.77	$ 9.83	$ 9.34
DURABLE GOODS	457.50	452.03	432.55	42.4	41.7	42.2	10.79	10.84	10.25
Lumber and wood products	283.78	270.48	262.40	38.4	36.8	40.0	7.39	7.35	6.56
Furniture and fixtures	288.15	284.97	271.35	39.8	39.8	40.2	7.24	7.16	6.75
Stone, clay and glass products	415.14	384.87	398.68	44.4	40.9	44.2	9.35	9.41	9.02
Primary metal industries	593.74	582.47	573.57	42.9	42.3	42.9	13.84	13.77	13.37
Fabricated metal products	391.77	391.40	383.87	41.9	41.2	41.1	9.35	9.50	9.34
Machinery except electrical	474.18	474.43	446.02	42.0	41.8	42.6	11.29	11.35	10.47
Electric and electronic equipment	392.54	389.51	372.36	42.3	42.2	42.8	9.28	9.23	8.70
Transportation equipment	562.39	559.87	500.58	43.8	43.3	41.2	12.84	12.93	12.15
Instruments and related products	329.43	321.64	322.87	39.5	38.2	38.9	8.34	8.42	8.30
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	303.28	293.20	271.36	40.6	40.0	37.9	7.47	7.33	7.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	342.86	336.59	329.08	39.5	38.6	39.6	8.68	8.72	8.31
Food and kindred products	301.72	296.80	320.66	38.0	37.1	40.9	7.94	8.00	7.84
Apparel and other textile products	227.52	219.30	211.49	36.0	34.7	34.9	6.32	6.32	6.06
Paper and allied products	355.75	345.53	355.24	42.1	39.9	41.5	8.45	8.66	8.56
Printing and publishing	405.97	391.93	368.99	39.3	38.5	38.8	10.33	10.18	9.51
Chemicals and allied products	476.32	473.47	460.22	43.9	43.2	42.3	10.85	10.96	10.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	325.95	329.13	312.38	41.0	41.4	42.5	7.95	7.95	7.35

Covers an estimated 144,700 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MARCH 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84
MANUFACTURING	$423.26	$413.71	$405.41	41.7	40.8	41.2	$10.15	$10.14	$ 9.84
DURABLE GOODS	483.75	475.03	458.77	43.0	42.3	42.4	11.25	11.23	10.82
Stone, clay and glass products	436.72	404.33	439.93	44.7	41.3	45.4	9.77	9.79	9.69
Primary metal industries	601.43	588.99	585.79	43.9	43.5	43.2	13.70	13.54	13.56
Fabricated metal products	410.77	408.93	392.28	42.7	41.6	42.5	9.62	9.83	9.23
Machinery except electrical	410.01	405.72	410.05	42.4	42.0	43.3	9.67	9.66	9.47
Electric and electronic equipment	436.38	437.44	397.82	42.0	41.9	41.7	10.39	10.44	9.54
Transportation equipment	600.32	578.59	519.74	44.8	43.7	40.7	13.40	13.24	12.77
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	291.40	269.89	250.58	41.1	39.4	37.4	7.09	6.85	6.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	348.47	338.91	334.27	40.1	39.0	39.7	8.69	8.69	8.42
Food and kindred products	378.34	372.17	379.14	39.7	39.3	40.9	9.53	9.47	9.27
Apparel and other textile products	241.78	228.01	224.06	36.8	34.6	34.9	6.57	6.59	6.42
Paper and allied products	313.42	291.30	315.82	42.7	39.1	41.5	7.34	7.45	7.61
Printing and publishing	361.71	357.77	341.00	37.6	37.7	38.1	9.62	9.49	8.95
Chemicals & allied products	454.75	452.17	450.93	43.6	42.9	42.5	10.43	10.54	10.61
Rubber & misc. plastic products	298.08	299.52	285.95	41.4	41.6	42.3	7.20	7.20	6.76

Covers an estimated 90,300 production workers

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MARCH 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
Total Initial Claims	16,519	19,091	16,354	8,960	10,710	9,200
Total Continued Claims	157,051	177,003	169,001	88,888	97,434	91,733
Total Weeks Compensated	145,475	169,077	171,841	86,581	97,513	95,192
Total Amount of Payments	$18,648,299	$21,911,682	$22,176,077	$11,370,004	$12,969,807	$11,601,142
Average Weekly Payment	$128.19	$129.60	$129.05	$131.32	$133.01	$121.87

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	261	244	254
Total Continued Claims	1,895	2,071	2,479
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	221	198	231
Total Continued Claims	1,226	1,346	1,548

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	636.0	627.7	607.1
Manufacturing	32.7	32.7	33.5
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.5	17.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.5	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	0.9
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.5	8.8
Nondurable Goods*	15.3	15.2	15.7
Printing & publishing	9.0	8.9	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	603.3	595.0	573.6
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	50.3	46.2	44.6
Transportation and public utilities	19.6	19.6	17.1
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.4	11.3	9.0
Trucking and warehousing	9.1	9.0	6.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	8.0	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	169.7	168.4	160.1
Wholesale trade	32.8	32.4	30.5
Retail trade*	136.9	136.0	129.6
General merchandise stores	18.2	18.0	17.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.7	34.5	33.1
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.0
Services*	175.3	173.7	167.4
Private educational services	6.5	6.5	6.7
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.4	18.9
Total government	153.3	152.2	150.9
Total federal government	72.4	72.7	71.9
Total state & local government	80.9	79.5	79.0
Total state government	18.0	17.3	17.5
Total local government	62.9	62.2	61.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.4	77.9	77.1
Manufacturing	17.6	17.0	17.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.0	1.4	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	62.8	60.9	59.7
Construction	5.8	4.9	3.4
Transportation & public utilities	5.9	5.8	5.9
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.6
Transportation exc. railroads	2.6	2.5	2.4
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	18.1	17.8	17.6
General merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.5	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	15.6	15.2	15.5
Hotels & other lodging places	1.2	1.1	1.0
Health services	6.4	6.4	6.7
Social services	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total government	14.9	14.7	14.9
Total federal government	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total state & local government	13.4	13.2	13.3
State government	4.5	4.3	4.2
Local government	8.9	8.9	9.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	108.4	106.4	107.1
Manufacturing	22.7	22.2	22.4
Food & kindred products*	8.7	8.6	8.0
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.0	2.0	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	1.7	1.5	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.4	9.2	9.2
Nonmanufacturing	85.7	84.2	84.7
Construction	6.8	6.1	6.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.2	6.3	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.9	27.0	26.6
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	3.9
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	19.9	19.7	19.7
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total government	20.7	21.0	21.8
Total federal government	5.9	6.0	5.8
Total state & local government	14.8	15.0	16.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	434.4	431.2	435.6
Manufacturing	54.0	54.2	55.8
Durable Goods*	19.3	19.3	20.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.5	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.5	3.6	5.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.7	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.0	3.5
Nondurable Goods*	34.7	34.9	34.9
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.3	9.3
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.0	5.0	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.7	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.5	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	380.4	377.0	379.8
Construction	16.8	16.0	14.8
Transportation & public utilities*	32.9	33.1	33.3
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	11.5	11.7	11.5
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.5	5.1
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.5	18.5	18.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.3	90.4	91.4
Wholesale trade	29.0	29.3	28.9
Retail trade	63.3	61.1	62.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.4	41.3	40.0
Banking	12.0	12.0	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.6	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.2	10.1	10.1
Services & mining*	116.5	116.4	118.1
Health services	36.7	36.7	38.4
Educational services	14.7	15.0	15.0
Social services	5.8	6.0	6.0
Misc. services	5.4	5.5	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	80.5	79.8	82.2
Total federal government	14.6	14.6	14.5
Total state & local government	65.9	65.2	67.7
Total state government	28.5	28.5	29.8
Total local government	37.4	36.7	37.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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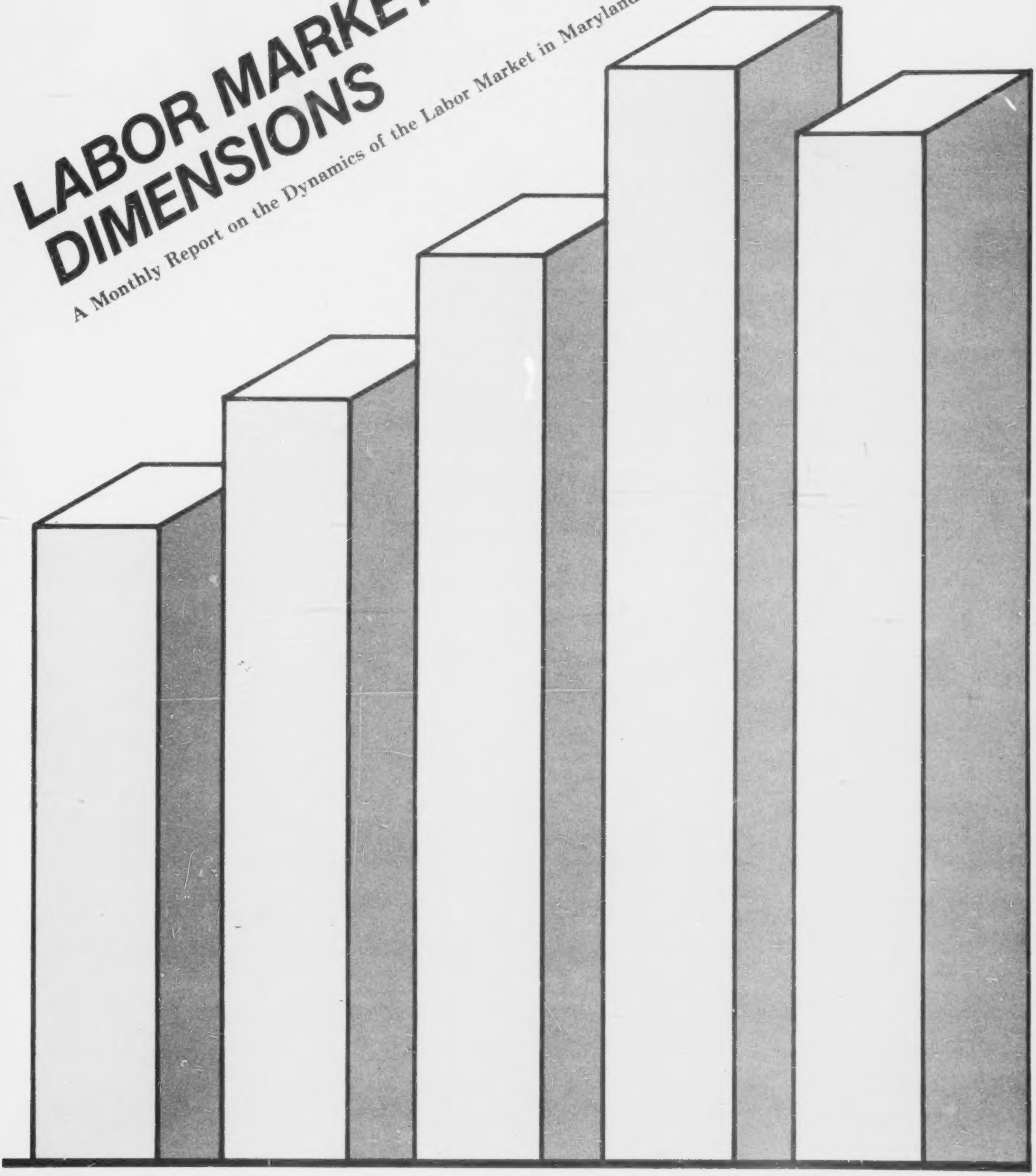
APRIL, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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Brent M. Johnson
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1985

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Maryland's unemployment rate falls for 3rd consecutive month

Springtime seasonal trends continued in Maryland as the unemployment rate fell from 5.1 percent in March to 4.8 percent in April. The current rate of joblessness, which shows a marked improvement over this year's high of 6.1 percent in January, is also well below last April's 5.5 percent. Historically, this marks the lowest rate for an April since the 4.2 percent recorded in 1974.

The number of claims filed for unemployment insurance dropped substantially in the construction industry between March and April. Additional declines were noted in agricultural services, trucking and warehousing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, public administration, and the manufacturing industries of stone/clay/glass products and fabricated metals. Claims did increase, however, in transportation equipment manufacturing.

According to a monthly survey of employers, jobs increased during April in most retail trade establishments, particularly in eating and drinking places. Additional opportunities were evident in construction, trucking and warehousing, water transportation, finance/insurance/real estate, and the services industries of business, health, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation, and agriculture. On the other hand, jobs decreased slightly in printing and publishing and in communications. Seasonal hiring is slower this spring than last as recovery from the 1981-1982 recession stabilizes.

Statewide labor force decreases during April

The estimated civilian labor force of 2,244,056 persons for April was down by 6,804 from March. This marks the first decrease in the labor force during April since when such data was first recorded in 1970. April's labor force decline was concentrated primarily in unemployment, which dropped by an estimated 6,701 persons.

Because of labor force gains over the past 12 months, however, April's labor force still exceeds its level of a year ago by an estimated 221,108 persons. Employment is up by 35,956 over the year while unemployment is down by 14,848.

Maryland's unemployment rate compares favorably nationally

In March, only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate for April remained significantly below the national rate of 7.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted). The U. S. rate, although falling by 0.4 percentage points over the month, topped Maryland's rate by 2.3 percentage points.

Nationally, black unemployment registered 15.0 percent in April, down from 15.2 percent in March. In Maryland black unemployment, which is reported annually from a household survey, was 9.3 percent for 1984. Claims filed for unemployment insurance represented 28.7 percent of Maryland's total estimated unemployment in April.

Unemployment rates decrease during April in 21 out of 24 counties

Between March and April, unemployment rates increased slightly in Harford and Wicomico counties, stayed at 3.2 percent in Prince George's, and declined in all other counties. The April rates ranged from a remarkably low 2.4 percent in Montgomery County to a stubbornly high 17.9 percent in Somerset. Howard and Charles counties also posted unemployment rates below 3 percent, while unemployment in Garrett and Dorchester were on the high end of the scale, exceeding 10 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell slightly from 5.8 percent in March to 5.6 percent in April. Employment increased in construction, transportation, and the services industries of hotels and lodging places, business, amusement and recreation, and agriculture. Baltimore City's rate fell from 7.4 percent in March to 7.1 percent in April.

Unemployment rates in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area edged down from 3.0 percent in March to 2.9 percent in April. The area enjoys the lowest unemployment rates statewide. Jobs increased in construction, trade, health services, and agricultural services. Employment declines were noted in printing and publishing and in local government. Extensive declines in construction claims for unemployment insurance contributed to a drop in Frederick

County's unemployment rate from 4.4 percent to 3.3 percent.

Regionally, the state's highest unemployment rate was found in Western Maryland. Unemployment in the Western region, although declining, remained persistently high at 9.0 percent in April, down from 9.8 percent in March. Jobs declined somewhat in construction, while they rose at food stores and eating/drinking places.

The Balance of State's unemployment rate of 7.4 percent was down from 8.5 percent in March. Rates fell by more than a full percentage point in Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, and Worcester. Employment increased seasonally in construction, wholesale trade, food stores, eating and drinking places, agricultural services, and hotels/lodging places. Worcester County had the most drastic labor market trends as agriculture and resort activity geared up for summer. The county's employment increased by an estimated 2,195 persons, unemployment decreased by 521, and the unemployment rate dropped significantly from 13.3 percent to 8.8 percent.

Industry Payroll Employment

New April record set for nonagricultural employment

April's estimated nonagricultural payroll employment of 1,861,400 jobs exceeds the level registered last April by 80,000 and sets a new record for the month of April. New records for employment were set every month last year and every month so far this year. Seasonal hiring contributed to a gain of 14,600 jobs between March and April. Although substantial, this increase in jobs lagged well behind that of 22,100 experienced the same time last year.

Manufacturing stable at fewer jobs than last year

Employment in manufacturing, which declined by 500 jobs, followed trends similar to those of last year. Manufacturing had lost 5,400 jobs between October, 1984 and February, 1985, then increased by 1,500 in March before the slight decrease in April. Last April, model changeovers produced a drop of 1,000 jobs in transportation equipment. The largest job decline, of 500 jobs, was noted in printing and publishing. Temporary closing and layoffs cost 300 jobs in apparel and textiles. Employment in ship and boat building and repair declined by 300 jobs, while 200 jobs each were lost in furniture and fixtures and primary metals. These losses were offset somewhat with the addition of 200 jobs each to stone/clay/glass products, paper, and chemicals. Another three hundred jobs were added in food processing.

Over the year, nine of the seventeen reported manufacturing industry groups have gained employment, seven have lost jobs, and one has stayed the same. Electric and electronic equipment, an industry which escaped the recessionary pressures, is now down by 500 jobs from last April. Also down over the year are primary metals by 3,800 jobs and apparel and textiles by 1,200. Transportation equipment is up by 1,400 jobs and food processing by 1,000.

Nonmanufacturing employment continues growth trend

The state's nonmanufacturing sector expanded by 15,100 jobs in April. Nonmanufacturing is higher than its level a year ago in April by 83,600 jobs, continuing a two year trend. Since April, 1984, services has added 32,200 jobs, trade 20,500, construction 18,000, finance/insurance/real estate 6,400, transportation 5,300, state government 1,200, local government 1,100, and federal government 600. Over the same period, 1,000 jobs have been lost in communications and public utilities, mostly in communications. Employment in services expanded by 5,700 jobs this April, compared to an increase of 2,800 last April. This April there was more activity in business and health services as well as seasonal hiring by hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and agricultural services.

The industry categories of construction, transportation, and trade all grew more slowly this April than last. The coming of spring meant the increase of 4,300 jobs in retail trade this April, following the March gain of 6,300 in trade. Last year, however, trade employment expanded by a greater 7,000 in March and 9,600 in April. Although general merchandise stores lost 400 jobs this April, eating and drinking places experienced sizable seasonal hiring. Most other retail establishments registered some hiring in April. After a mild winter, construction registered a seasonal gain of 9,600 jobs in March and 3,200 jobs in April. The seasonal hiring was especially strong among heavy construction contractors. In 1984, hiring proceeded at a slower pace of 4,200 jobs in March and a more rapid pace of 7,700 jobs in April. So far, this spring has totaled a greater hiring of 12,800 construction jobs than the 11,900 added during that two-month period in 1984. More business in trucking and water transportation boosted transportation by 1,500 jobs this April. Last April, more substantial hiring in trucking resulted in a net gain of 1,900 transportation jobs.

Scattered hiring by credit agencies, insurance brokers, and real estate companies led to an increase of 900 jobs this April in finance, insurance, and real estate. Less business in communications cost 600 jobs in communications and public utilities during this April. Hiring activity in defense increased federal government employment by 300 jobs. Layoffs by city and county governments dropped local government by 300 jobs. Last April, local boards of education added 600 jobs and local government 300.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area reflects statewide job growth

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's nonagricultural payroll employment of 981,600 jobs for April represents 52.7 percent of jobs statewide. The area's addition of 3,100 jobs between March and April accounted for only 21.2 percent of the increase statewide, and its gain of 7,700 jobs since last April, accounts for 9.6 percent of the statewide yearly expansion. During the month of April, scattered layoffs contributed to a loss of 500 jobs in the area's manufacturing, the largest being a decline of 300 jobs in printing and publishing. The area's nonmanufacturing rose by 3,600 jobs during April, with increases of 600 jobs in construction, 700 in transportation, 2,100 in services, and 300 in local government. Communications and public utilities edged downward by 400 jobs. Trade showed essentially no change.

Hours and Earnings

Shorter workweeks reduce weekly earnings in Maryland's manufacturing

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries dropped by $3.21 to $395.41 between March and April. Although hourly earnings increased by 14 cents to an average of $9.91 for April, average weekly hours decreased by 0.9 hours to 39.9. No industry group registered notably longer workweeks for April, but four recorded shorter workweeks due to business conditions, less overtime, shorter scheduled workweeks, unpaid vacations, and temporary shutdowns. The scenario was mixed in hourly earnings, with eight industry categories reporting higher earnings and five reporting lower. Earnings fell because of less overtime worked. When earnings rose, it was due to higher incentive pay, layoff of lower paid workers, more overtime, business conditions, and wage rate increase. The largest average increase in hourly earnings was that of 64 cents in transportation equipment. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.52 in apparel and textiles to $13.88 in primary metals in April. Average workweeks ran from 34.9 hours in apparel and textiles to 44.7 hours in stone, clay, glass products. Since last April, average workweeks in the state's manufacturers have fallen by 1.4 hours, while the average weekly earnings have increased by $8.84, or 2.3 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers also were lower in April than March, falling by $9.52 to $412.90. Average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents to $10.17; however, average workweeks dropped by 1.1 hours to 40.6. Earnings and hours tend to be higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since last April, the area's average workweeks have fallen by 0.8 hours, while average weekly earnings have increased by $5.52, or 1.4 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims filed in April, 1985 were 18.5 percent higher than the total filed the previous month. Layoffs in the primary metals, food processing, and apparel industries were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were down 5.9 percent, weeks compensated decreased 7.6 percent, and the amount of payments declined 8.6 percent. The average weekly check amount was down 1.1 percent to $126.75.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program decreased 11.9 percent, and continued claims declined 6.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program dropped 23.5 percent; however, continued claims rose 3.4 percent.

Trends in unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area were similar to those statewide. Initial claims were up 20.0 percent, continued claims dropped 5.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 7.1 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 8.3 percent. The average weekly check was down 1.3 percent to $129.64.

Consumer Price Index

Inflation rate remains stable at less than 4 percent

According to the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. April consumer price index for all items, at 320.1, was up by 0.4 percent from March and by 3.7 percent from last April. This index means that a market basket of consumer items which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.01. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 301.6 for April, were unchanged over the month and up by a minor 2.4 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food consumed at home came to 300.1, down by 0.1 percent from March and up by 3.2 percent from April, 1984.

Recent Publications of the Research and Analysis Division

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group, 1979-1984 Annual Averages, narrative and tables for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and Balance of State.

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment By Place of Residence
APRIL, 1985

AREA	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	April	March**	April	March**	April	March**	April	March**	April '84
MARYLAND	2,244,056	2,250,860	2,137,071	2,137,174	106,985	113,686	4.8	5.1	5.5
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,086,739	1,092,587	1,026,094	1,028,963	60,645	63,624	5.6	5.8	6.3
BALTIMORE CITY	385,429	387,874	358,159	359,161	27,270	28,713	7.1	7.4	7.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,752	184,854	176,518	177,011	7,234	7,843	3.9	4.2	4.7
BALTIMORE	321,945	323,674	305,015	305,867	16,930	17,807	5.3	5.5	6.3
CARROLL	48,762	49,124	46,661	46,791	2,101	2,333	4.3	4.7	4.9
HARFORD	73,523	73,478	68,829	69,022	4,694	4,456	6.4	6.1	6.6
HOWARD	60,349	60,553	58,640	58,804	1,709	1,749	2.8	2.9	3.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,978	13,028	12,272	12,306	706	722	5.4	5.5	6.0
D.C. AREA	900,628	902,061	874,743	874,991	25,785	27,070	2.9	3.0	3.4
CALVERT	22,061	22,176	21,214	21,218	847	958	3.8	4.3	5.1
CHARLES	46,591	46,744	45,392	45,400	1,199	1,344	2.6	2.9	3.4
FREDERICK	72,454	73,245	70,044	70,056	2,410	3,189	3.3	4.4	3.3
MONTGOMERY	355,732	356,073	347,240	347,299	8,492	8,774	2.4	2.5	2.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	403,789	403,823	390,952	391,019	12,837	12,804	3.2	3.2	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,145	99,281	89,292	89,566	8,853	9,715	9.0	9.8	10.8
ALLEGANY	34,545	34,293	31,368	30,924	3,177	3,369	9.2	9.8	11.1
GARRETT	12,019	12,152	10,425	10,461	1,594	1,691	13.3	13.9	14.4
WASHINGTON	51,581	52,836	47,499	48,181	4,082	4,655	7.9	8.8	9.8
BALANCE OF STATE	158,542	156,930	146,841	143,654	11,701	13,276	7.4	8.5	8.1
CAROLINE	8,514	8,577	7,718	7,720	796	857	9.3	10.0	9.9
CECIL	32,648	32,735	30,635	30,424	2,013	2,311	6.2	7.1	8.6
DORCHESTER	15,508	15,565	13,735	13,699	1,773	1,866	11.4	12.0	11.3
KENT	8,219	8,025	7,724	7,360	495	665	6.0	8.3	6.6
ST. MARY'S	20,238	20,233	19,233	18,969	1,005	1,264	5.0	6.2	5.9
SOMERSET	7,943	7,721	6,525	6,097	1,418	1,624	17.9	21.0	19.9
TALBOT	17,797	17,543	17,215	16,933	582	610	3.3	3.5	3.2
WICOMICO	31,275	31,805	29,099	29,690	2,176	2,115	7.0	6.6	6.7
WORCESTER	16,400	14,726	14,957	12,762	1,443	1,964	8.8	13.3	9.0
UNITED STATES [2]	114,325,000	114,394,000	106,175,000	105,768,000	8,150,000	8,625,000	7.1	7.5	7.6

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area [2]		
	April '85	March '85	April '84	April '85	March '85	April '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1861.4	1846.8	1781.4	981.6	978.5	973.9
Manufacturing	214.0	214.5	217.6	138.2	138.7	142.3
Durable Goods	114.2	114.5	117.1	78.6	79.1	82.2
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.5	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.2	3.7	1.8	2.0	2.5
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.3	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.0
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Primary metal industries	16.2	16.4	20.0	14.7	14.9	18.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.5	12.6	14.5	12.5	12.6	14.4
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.6	8.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.3	2.3	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	18.3	18.4	18.3	11.1	11.3	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	38.2	38.6	26.6	26.6	26.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.4	2.6
Communication equipment	26.3	26.3	26.0	19.7	19.6	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.2	12.6	9.6	9.8	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	1.7	2.0	3.6	1.6	1.8	3.3
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	99.8	100.0	100.5	59.6	59.6	60.1
Food and kindred products	26.8	26.5	25.8	14.0	13.8	13.8
Meat products	6.8	6.7	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	3.0	2.8	*	*	*
Beverages	4.5	4.5	4.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.2	12.5	13.4	7.5	7.5	8.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.2	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.8	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.9	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.4	7.1
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.1	26.6	26.7	14.2	14.5	14.4
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.9	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.4	12.5	9.8	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.1	9.2	9.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.5	5.6	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.3
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.0	2.3	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	April '85	March '85	April '84	April '85	March '85	April '84
Nonmanufacturing	1647.4	1632.3	1563.8	843.4	839.8	831.6
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	127.8	124.6	109.8	53.6	53.0	51.6
Heavy construction contractors	13.7	11.8	12.9	7.2	6.5	6.6
Transportation and public utilities	92.4	91.4	88.8	57.4	57.1	58.0
Railroad transportation	6.4	6.3	7.1	4.6	4.6	5.1
Transportation, except railroads	47.5	46.0	42.2	26.1	25.4	25.3
Trucking and warehousing	27.4	26.9	24.5	13.0	12.8	12.1
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.5	39.1	39.5	26.7	27.1	27.6
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.3	24.8	25.2	16.8	17.1	17.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.3	14.3	9.9	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	461.4	457.1	440.9	235.4	235.5	230.0
Wholesale trade	104.1	104.1	98.6	59.6	60.0	57.8
Retail trade	357.3	353.0	342.3	175.8	175.5	172.2
General merchandise stores	43.1	43.5	40.9	19.9	20.4	19.0
Department stores	37.2	37.8	35.1	16.8	17.3	15.9
Nonstore retailers	6.1	6.3	6.9	5.0	5.2	5.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	108.7	107.8	102.3	64.1	63.9	62.1
Banking	25.0	25.0	23.9	15.0	15.0	14.2
Credit agencies, except banks	19.0	18.7	15.5	9.6	9.6	9.3
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.9	20.3	15.8	15.8	15.3
Services	464.4	458.7	432.2	232.2	230.1	228.2
Health services	122.0	121.3	117.4	69.0	69.0	69.4
Private hospitals	65.2	65.0	62.3	38.9	38.9	39.6
Private educational services	27.2	27.3	27.3	19.9	20.0	19.7
Elementary and secondary school	10.3	10.2	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	14.8	15.1	14.9	*	*	*
Social services	22.1	22.4	20.9	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.4	37.3	36.1	16.9	16.8	15.9
Engineering and architectural services	22.9	22.8	22.0	7.9	7.8	7.2
Total government	391.1	391.1	388.2	200.5	200.0	201.5
Total federal government	132.2	131.9	131.6	53.3	53.2	53.5
U.S. Department of Defense	46.7	46.3	45.7	19.0	19.0	19.0
U.S. Postal Service	14.0	13.9	13.5	7.4	7.3	7.1
Other federal government	71.5	71.7	72.4	26.9	26.9	27.4
Total state and local government	258.9	259.2	256.6	147.2	146.8	148.0
Total state government	87.8	87.8	86.6	60.2	60.1	60.3
Public universities and colleges	30.9	30.8	29.6	11.3	11.2	11.2
Non-education	56.9	57.0	57.0	48.9	48.9	49.1
Total local government	171.1	171.4	170.0	87.0	86.7	87.7
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	105.9	105.9	104.6	50.6	50.2	50.2
Non-education	65.2	65.5	65.4	36.4	36.5	37.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Maryland
APRIL, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
MANUFACTURING	$395.41	$398.62	$386.57	39.9	40.8	41.3	$9.91	$9.77	$9.36
DURABLE GOODS	449.76	457.26	437.25	41.3	42.3	42.7	10.89	10.81	10.24
Lumber and wood products	275.96	283.42	270.40	37.7	38.3	40.6	7.32	7.40	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	285.22	290.40	271.35	38.7	40.0	40.2	7.37	7.26	6.75
Stone, clay and glass products	422.86	415.14	420.81	44.7	44.4	45.2	9.46	9.35	9.31
Primary metal industries	592.68	595.12	583.44	42.7	43.0	42.9	13.88	13.84	13.60
Fabricated metal products	373.83	382.95	407.88	40.9	41.4	42.8	9.14	9.25	9.53
Machinery except electrical	480.10	474.60	457.00	42.6	42.0	43.9	11.27	11.30	10.41
Electric and electronic equipment	360.99	395.93	371.92	38.9	42.3	42.7	9.28	9.36	8.71
Transportation equipment	579.64	562.39	485.83	43.0	43.8	42.1	13.48	12.84	11.54
Instruments and related products	331.11	333.13	318.28	39.0	39.8	37.8	8.49	8.37	8.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	258.81	303.28	279.82	35.6	40.6	39.3	7.27	7.47	7.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.84	340.34	332.73	38.4	39.3	39.8	8.85	8.66	8.36
Food and kindred products	293.66	298.92	313.34	35.9	37.6	40.8	8.18	7.95	7.68
Apparel and other textile products	227.55	227.52	219.62	34.9	36.0	36.3	6.52	6.32	6.05
Paper and allied products	367.56	352.38	347.04	42.2	41.9	40.4	8.71	8.41	8.59
Printing and publishing	407.98	401.45	381.22	38.2	38.9	38.9	10.68	10.32	9.80
Chemical and allied products	459.67	473.71	455.99	43.0	43.7	42.3	10.69	10.84	10.78
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	321.98	325.31	321.64	41.6	41.6	43.0	7.74	7.82	7.48

Covers an estimated 143,800 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1]
Baltimore Metropolitan Area
APRIL, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
MANUFACTURING	$412.90	$422.42	$407.38	40.6	41.7	41.4	$10.17	$10.13	$9.84
DURABLE GOODS	470.54	484.18	463.32	41.9	43.0	42.9	11.23	11.26	10.80
Stone, clay and glass products	436.88	436.72	443.17	44.9	44.7	45.5	9.73	9.77	9.74
Primary metal industries	601.24	602.36	597.32	43.6	44.0	43.6	13.79	13.69	13.70
Fabricated metal products	393.65	399.95	425.97	41.7	42.1	43.6	9.44	9.50	9.77
Machinery except electrical	411.31	411.40	405.49	42.8	42.5	43.0	9.61	9.68	9.43
Electric and electronic equipment	401.15	439.11	400.56	39.6	41.9	41.9	10.13	10.48	9.56
Transportation equipment	585.42	600.32	508.25	42.7	44.8	41.9	13.71	13.40	12.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	227.13	290.69	259.46	33.9	41.0	38.9	6.70	7.09	6.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	342.03	345.60	333.32	39.0	40.0	39.4	8.77	8.64	8.46
Food and kindred products	380.33	377.39	362.29	39.7	39.6	39.9	9.58	9.53	9.08
Apparel and other textile products	226.95	241.78	221.68	32.1	36.8	34.8	7.07	6.57	6.37
Paper and allied products	300.76	309.83	310.82	41.2	42.5	39.9	7.30	7.29	7.79
Printing and publishing	361.62	356.96	344.04	36.9	37.3	37.6	9.80	9.57	9.15
Chemical and allied products	446.95	456.06	450.50	43.1	43.6	42.5	10.37	10.46	10.60
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	301.37	294.83	297.35	43.3	42.3	43.6	6.96	6.97	6.82

Covers an estimated 89,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
APRIL, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
Total Initial Claims	19,570	16,519	19,862	10,750	8,960	11,605
Total Continued Claims	147,741	157,051	153,351	83,880	88,888	84,287
Total Weeks Compensated	134,428	145,475	135,849	80,409	86,581	77,848
Total Amount of Payments	$17,038,861	$18,648,299	$17,504,526	$10,424,273	$11,370,004	$9,593,036
Average Weekly Payment	$126.75	$128.19	$128.85	$129.64	$131.32	$123.23

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Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	230	261	259
Total Continued Claims	1,767	1,895	2,374
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	169	221	208
Total Continued Claims	1,268	1,226	1,362

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area[2]

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	640.1	636.3	611.5
Manufacturing	32.3	32.6	33.8
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	17.9
Stone, clay and glass products	1.6	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.6	8.9
Nondurable goods*	14.9	15.2	15.9
Printing and publishing	8.5	8.9	9.3
Nonmanufacturing	607.8	603.7	577.7
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	51.9	50.1	46.0
Transportation and public utilities	19.9	19.6	18.0
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.7	11.4	9.9
Trucking and warehousing	9.2	9.1	7.7
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	170.7	169.7	162.5
Wholesale trade	32.5	32.5	30.9
Retail trade*	138.2	137.2	131.6
General merchandise stores	18.1	18.1	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.9	34.7	33.3
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1
Services*	177.0	175.6	166.8
Private educational services	6.6	6.6	6.7
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.4	18.1
Total government	153.0	153.6	150.7
Total federal government	72.9	72.7	71.8
Total state and local government	80.1	80.9	78.9
Total state government	17.8	18.0	17.4
Total local government	62.3	62.9	61.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment
(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.0	80.0	78.0
Manufacturing	17.5	17.6	17.5
Apparel and other textile products	1.8	2.0	1.8
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.3
Nonmanufacturing	62.5	62.4	60.5
Construction	5.5	5.8	4.4
Transportation and public utilities	5.8	5.7	5.8
Railroad	1.4	1.4	1.6
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.6	2.5	2.4
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.4	18.0	17.7
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.5	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.4	15.5	15.4
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.3	1.2	1.1
Health services	6.3	6.4	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total government	14.9	14.9	14.8
Total federal government	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total state and local government	13.4	13.4	13.2
State government	4.5	4.5	4.0
Local government	8.9	8.9	9.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State[2]

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.0	108.9	110.2
Manufacturing	22.9	22.6	22.6
Food and kindred products*	8.8	8.7	8.1
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits and vegetables	1.9	1.9	1.7
Apparel and other textile products	1.6	1.6	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and publishing	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.7	9.4	9.4
Nonmanufacturing	89.1	86.3	87.6
Construction	6.9	6.7	6.7
Transportation and public utilities*	6.3	6.2	6.5
Communications and public utilities	2.2	2.3	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade*	29.5	28.0	28.2
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.3	4.2	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	20.9	20.0	20.5
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.2	21.2	21.7
Total federal government	6.0	6.0	5.8
Total state and local government	15.2	15.2	15.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.0	434.9	437.6
Manufacturing	54.2	54.2	54.5
Durable Goods*	19.1	19.3	19.7
Stone, clay and glass products	2.5	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.3	3.5	5.5
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.6	4.7	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.1	2.3
Nondurable goods*	35.1	34.9	34.8
Food and kindred products*	9.4	9.3	9.3
Beverages	1.0	0.9	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	5.1	5.0	5.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals and allied products*	6.3	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	1.9	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	380.8	380.7	383.1
Construction	17.3	17.0	16.9
Transportation and public utilities	32.7	32.7	33.4
Railroad transportation	2.8	2.8	3.0
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.7	11.4	11.6
Trucking and warehousing	5.7	5.6	5.3
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.2	18.5	18.8
Wholesale and retail trade	91.0	92.2	91.9
Wholesale trade	29.2	29.1	28.8
Retail trade	61.8	63.1	63.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	41.8	41.5	40.3
Banking	12.0	12.0	11.4
Credit agencies and other banks	5.6	5.7	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.2	10.2	10.1
Services and mining*	117.3	116.7	118.0
Health services	36.8	36.7	38.3
Educational services	14.5	14.8	14.3
Social services	5.7	5.9	5.8
Miscellaneous services*	5.4	5.5	5.0
Engineering and architectural services	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	80.7	80.6	82.6
Total federal government	14.7	14.6	14.5
Total state and local government	66.0	66.0	68.1
Total state government	28.5	28.6	29.8
Total local government	37.5	37.4	38.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

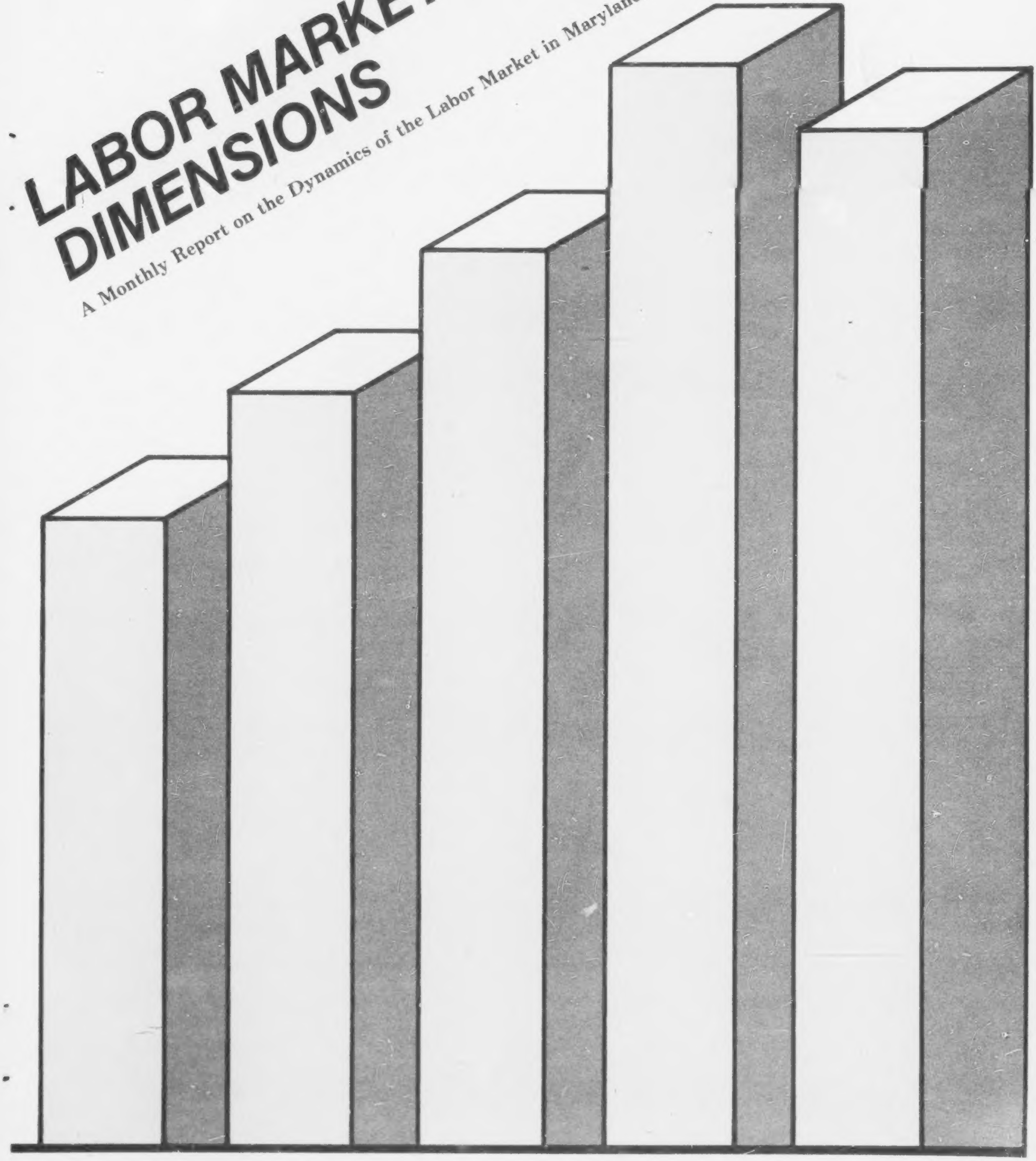
DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

10/11/85 S3616-1

MAY, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Maryland's unemployment rate declinecd to 4.4 percent in May from 4.8 percent in April. This is the lowest May rate since 1974 and is significantly below last May's rate of 5.2 percent.

As students and summer workers entered the labor market, Maryland's civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 11,445 persons between April and May. Employment swelled by 19,353 persons, as recalls particularly in construction, food processing, and eating/drinking places reduced unemployment by 7,908 persons.

Only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland during April. The nation's May rate of 7.0 percent is higher than Maryland's by 2.6 percentage points.

Unemployment rates decreased in all Maryland counties during May.

The state's nonagricultural payroll employment registered a greater seasonal increase this May than last. Hiring was evident in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, food processing, real estate, business services, membership organizations, and federal and local government.

Initial claims filed for state unemployment insurance declined by 1,632 between April and May, while continued claims receded by 19,432. Initial claims are more numerous than last May by 1,049, although continued claims for the same month last year were 10,299 higher.

Prices of consumer items increased by 0.4 percent nationally between April and May and have been inflated by 3.7 percent since May, 1984.

Average weekly earnings of Maryland's manufacturing production workers have risen by a lesser 3.0 percent between May of 1984 and 1985 than the national inflation rate. Between this April and May, average weekly earnings decreased by $2.27, as the average workweek increased slightly by 0.3 hours and hourly earnings fell by a sizable 13 cents.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's May decrease in unemployment greater than expected.

Seasonal hiring brought Maryland's unemployment rate down to 4.4 percent in May from 4.8 percent in April, a decrease greater than expected. Unemployment has fallen since January as spring hiring increased in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and agribusiness. This May also saw hiring throughout trade as well as in food processing, real estate, business services, membership organizations, and federal and local government. Employment did recede somewhat in personal services and in state government. It is expected that estimates for June could show an increased unemployment rate due to seasonal layoffs in school systems and as students and summer workers enter the labor market.

In this third year of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, unemployment's decline from a peak rate of 9.4 percent in January, 1982 has not slowed. From this year's top rate of 6.1 percent in January, unemployment has steadily receded by 1.7 percentage points as of May. Last year the rate decreased by a lesser 1.3 percentage points during that four-month period. As further evidence of this state's insistent downward trend in unemployment over and above normal seasonal trends, the rate has declined by 0.8 percentage points from its level last May of 5.2 percent. This May's unemployment rate is the lowest May rate since 1974.

Students and summer workers swell the labor force

Maryland's civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 11,445 persons between April and May to a level of 2,255,070. This increase, as summer workers and students started to enter the labor market, was less than the gain last May. While unemployment decreased to a greater extent than last May by 7,908 persons, employment increased to a lesser extent this May by 19,353 persons.

The greatest numbers of unemployed persons are found in construction, food processing, primary metals manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, and business services. Although unemployed persons entering the labor force increased during May, claimants for unemployment insurance decreased particularly in construction, food processing, and eating and drinking places. Claimants represented an estimated 32.3 percent of the total May unemployment.

There are 14,770 more persons in the labor force than at this time last year. While unemployment has decreased by 17,815 persons over the year, hiring has proceeded fast enough to absorb those persons as well as the previously discouraged job-seekers who have been entering the labor market. Employment is up by an estimated 32,585 persons since May, 1984.

Unemployment is exceptionally low in May. In April only four states had lower unemployment rates. The U.S. May unemployment rate of 7.0 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is higher than Maryland's rate by 2.6 percentage points. Unemployment national ly is down only slightly from its April rate of 7.1 percent and its May, 1984 rate of 7.2 percent. Black persons' unemployment actually increased nationally between April and May from 15.0 to 15.1 percent. At the state level, black unemployment is only estimated annually. In 1984, Maryland's rate was estimated at 9.3 percent.

Unemployment rates decreased in all Maryland counties during May

Every Maryland county had lower unemployment in May than in April. Unemployment has fallen below 3 percent of the labor force in Howard, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Talbot counties. Rates still exceed 10 percent only in Dorchester and Somerset counties. May unemployment rates ranged from 2.2 percent in Montgomery County up to 14.9 percent in Somerset.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment fell from 5.6 percent in April to 5.3 percent in May. Hiring occurred in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and federal government. Some layoffs were noted in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, state government, and personal services. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 7.1 percent in April to 6.8 percent in May. Unemployment decreased significantly in Harford County from 6.3 to 4.9 percent.

Unemployment dropped to an even lower level in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area from 2.9 to 2.6 percent. Employment increased seasonally in construction, business and amusement/recreation services, federal and local government, and retail trade, especially at eating and drinking places.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped significantly during May from 8.9 to 7.8 percent. Construction recalls contributed to decreases in Allegany County's rate from 9.1 to 8.0 percent and in Garrett County's from 13.1 to 9.6 percent.

Within the Balance of State area, unemployment receded from 7.3 percent in April to 6.2 percent in May. Unemployment rates fell by at least a full percentage point in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Seasonal recalls in food processing contributed to the lower unemployment rates, as did other seasonal hiring at eating and drinking places and at hotels and lodging places.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment increased by an estimated 24,000 jobs between April and May, more than the seasonal gain last May of 19,400 jobs. Since this January, employment has steadily expanded by 68,700 jobs. This is less than the hiring of 74,500 during that four-month period in 1984, because of relatively sluggish spring hiring this February and April. Since April, 1983, employment each month has exceeded its level for the same month a year ago. The May, 1985 employment total of 1,885,400 jobs exceeds the May, 1984 level by 84,600. In 1984 and 1985 employment has consistently set new records, the total for this May setting a new May record.

Manufacturing employment was relatively stable in April and May of both 1984 and 1985. Four hundred manufacturing jobs were lost this April and 200 were gained this May. This May, food products did show relatively sizable hiring of 1,200, mostly seasonally hiring in preserved fruits/vegetables and seafood. Slower seasonal hiring last May resulted in a lesser increase of 600 jobs in food processing. Last May, layoffs in ship building and repair precipitated a loss of 600 jobs in transportation equipment; whereas, no change was observed this May.

While the rest of Maryland's labor market is still enjoying recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, manufacturing is on a new downward curve. For the 7th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are fewer than their totals a year ago, in May by 3,700. The major declining industries are primary metals, down by 4,000 jobs, and apparel/textiles, down by 1,700. Primary metals has lost 1,400 jobs just since this January. Even the important high tech industry of electric and electronic equipment is down by 700 jobs from last May. Meanwhile, model changeovers and the resulting recalls have added 2,000 jobs to transportation equipment over the year, and food processing is up by 1,700 jobs.

Maryland's nonmanufacturing employment has swelled for four consecutive months, rising by 69,300 jobs between January and May as compared to a greater 72,500 increase during that period in 1984. During this May, 23,800 jobs were added in nonmanufacturing, exceeding the gain of 19,000 last May. Hiring was more expansive this May than last in trade, construction, services, and federal government. Local government exhibited net gains this year as compared to losses a year ago. Employment did expand more slowly this May than last in transportation and in finance, insurance, and real estate. Only state government lost employment this May, although it had expanded somewhat last May.

Trade registered a seasonal gain of 11,400 during this May, far more than the increase of 7,100 during last May. Between this February and May, trade scored a seasonal increase of 22,600 jobs, which still is less than the 23,700 expansion during that period in 1984. This May, hiring was noted throughout trade, especially in the highly seasonal industry of eating and drinking places.

The services category also was active during May, adding 5,000 jobs due to hiring in business services, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. At the end of income tax season, layoffs were noted in personal services. Last May services employment expanded by a somewhat lesser 4,600 jobs. Services has swelled by 20,600 jobs between this January and May, much greater than the increase of 16,400 during that period of 1984.

A third highly seasonal job category, construction, was boosted by 4,200 jobs during this May, adding to the growth of 17,600 since its wintertime low this February. In May, 1984 a lesser 3,800 jobs were added, and a lesser 15,700 were gained between February and May.

Hiring of summer workers began at defense establishments and other federal agencies during May, expanding federal government employment by 2,000. Summer hiring began later last year, when only 900 jobs were added during May. Local government increased slightly by 900 jobs during this May, with limited hiring at the end of the school year and the beginning of summer hiring by city and county governments. Scattered seasonal hiring, especially in real estate, bolstered finance, insurance, and real estate by 800 jobs during May. Transportation industries engaged in a limited addition of 400 jobs. The only nonmanufacturing category to decline during May, state government, subsided by 800 jobs divided among public colleges/universities and other state agencies.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area

In the Baltimore area, payroll employment increased by 7,800 jobs between April and May. Although the area comprised 52.5 percent of the statewide May employment total, the area's hiring during May represented only 32.5 percent of the statewide gain. Baltimore's employment has risen by 9,000 jobs since May, 1984, representing 10.6 percent of the state's expansion. Between this April and May, Baltimore's jobs increased in construction by 700, trade by 4,200, services by 2,600, and federal government by 700. Jobs did decline in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing by 500 and state government by 600.

Note: Trends and levels of nonagricultural payroll employment differ from those of total employment. The former is an estimate of payroll jobs by place of work and the latter is an estimate of persons by place of residence. The two sets of estimates are produced independently by different programs. Also, the payroll employment excludes agriculture, self-employed workers, domestics, unpaid family workers, and strikers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.27 between April and May to $393.33. Although the average workweek increased slightly by 0.3 hours to 40.3, hourly earnings fell by 13 cents over the month to $9.76. Out of the 16 manufacturing categories for which hours and earnings are published, 10 reported lower hourly earnings during May because of lower incentive pay and less overtime work. During May, hourly earnings ranged from $6.24 in apparel and textiles up to $13.64 in primary metals. Average workweeks ranged from 35.0 hours in apparel and textiles up to 44.7 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Since May, 1984, average workweeks in manufacturing have actually declined by 0.5 hours, while increases in hourly earnings have extended the weekly earnings by $11.44 or 3.0 percent, less than the 3.7 inflation rate in prices of consumer items. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing production workers' average weekly earnings increased by $3.44 between April and May to $416.75, as average workweeks lengthened by 0.5 hours to 41.1 and average hourly earnings decreased by 4 cents to $10.14.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for May were down 8.3 percent as workers in the seasonal industries of construction, hotels and recreation services were recalled. Continued claims decreased 13.2 percent, weeks compensated were down 15.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 14.8 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $127.35.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program decreased 1.7 percent and continued claims declined 17.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program decreased 3.6 percent and continued claims declined 17.7 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 9.6 percent, continued claims decreased 12.8 percent, weeks compensated were down 14.0 percent, and the amount of payments declined 13.8 percent. The average weekly check amount increased less than one percent to $129.82.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the U. S. Department of Labor, prices of consumer goods, indexed at 321.3, increased by 0.4 percent between April and May and by 3.7 percent from last May. The index means that a market basket of goods that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.13. The index for food and beverages, at 301.0, was down by 0.2 percent from April but up by 2.5 percent from May, 1984. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices of consumer items were indexed at 323.1, representing an increase from March of 0.7 percent and from last May of 3.8 percent. Indexed at 302.7, the area's prices of food and beverages were down by 0.6 percent over two months but up by 2.4 percent over a year ago.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 2nd quarter 1984.

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics, 1983 and 1984 annual averages by census tracts.

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics, 1983 and 1984 an nual averages by minor civil divisions.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, reivsed data for Maryland's areas and counties for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
MAY, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	May	April**	May	April**	May	April**	May	April**	May '84
MARYLAND	2,255,070	2,243,625	2,156,177	2,136,824	98,893	106,801	4.4	4.8	5.2
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,091,463	1,087,613	1,034,078	1,026,867	57,385	60,746	5.3	5.6	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	387,479	385,986	360,946	358,429	26,533	27,557	6.8	7.1	7.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,879	183,884	177,891	176,651	6,988	7,233	3.8	3.9	4.6
BALTIMORE	323,822	322,095	307,388	305,244	16,434	16,851	5.1	5.2	6.1
CARROLL	48,636	48,754	47,024	46,696	1,612	2,058	3.3	4.2	4.8
HARFORD	72,914	73,531	69,365	68,881	3,549	4,650	4.9	6.3	6.0
HOWARD	60,755	60,393	59,097	58,684	1,658	1,709	2.7	2.8	3.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,980	12,970	12,368	12,281	612	689	4.7	5.3	6.9
D.C. AREA	904,372	899,523	880,457	873,792	23,915	25,731	2.6	2.9	3.3
CALVERT	22,075	22,030	21,350	21,189	725	841	3.3	3.8	4.5
CHARLES	46,766	46,518	45,683	45,338	1,083	1,180	2.3	2.5	3.2
FREDERICK	72,545	72,338	70,494	69,960	2,051	2,378	2.8	3.3	2.9
MONTGOMERY	357,432	355,307	349,468	346,823	7,964	8,484	2.2	2.4	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	405,554	403,332	393,461	390,483	12,093	12,849	3.0	3.2	3.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,081	98,016	90,453	89,262	7,628	8,754	7.8	8.9	9.5
ALLEGANY	34,231	34,531	31,504	31,388	2,727	3,143	8.0	9.1	9.5
GARRETT	11,825	11,984	10,694	10,413	1,131	1,571	9.6	13.1	11.6
WASHINGTON	52,025	51,501	48,255	47,461	3,770	4,040	7.2	7.8	9.1
BALANCE OF STATE	161,154	158,474	151,189	146,905	9,965	11,569	6.2	7.3	6.4
CAROLINE	8,542	8,508	7,895	7,724	647	784	7.6	9.2	9.7
CECIL	32,504	32,590	30,952	30,606	1,552	1,984	4.8	6.1	6.4
DORCHESTER	15,540	15,483	13,966	13,742	1,574	1,741	10.1	11.2	8.7
KENT	8,366	8,213	7,974	7,726	392	487	4.7	5.9	4.9
ST. MARY'S	20,820	20,269	19,875	19,260	945	1,009	4.5	5.0	5.2
SOMERSET	8,044	7,944	6,842	6,535	1,202	1,409	14.9	17.7	14.9
TALBOT	17,813	17,795	17,298	17,219	515	576	2.9	3.2	3.0
WICOMICO	31,698	31,278	29,540	29,130	2,158	2,148	6.8	6.9	6.0
WORCESTER	17,827	16,394	16,847	14,963	980	1,431	5.5	8.7	5.6
UNITED STATES 2	114,890,000	114,325,000	106,880,000	106,175,000	8,011,000	8,150,000	7.0	7.1	7.2

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	May '85	April '85	May '84	May '85	April '85	May '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1885.4	1861.4	1800.8	990.4	982.6	981.4
Manufacturing	214.3	214.1	218.0	137.9	138.3	142.1
Durable Goods	113.6	114.1	116.6	78.1	78.6	81.8
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.6	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	2.9	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.5
Household furniture	1.7	1.7	1.6	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.3	5.1	5.1
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Primary metal industries	15.9	16.2	19.9	14.4	14.7	18.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.5	12.5	14.5	12.4	12.5	14.4
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.7	8.7	5.6	5.6	5.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.2	4.3	4.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	17.9	18.3	18.4	10.7	11.2	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	37.9	38.1	38.6	26.6	26.6	26.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.6
Communication equipment	26.4	26.3	26.0	19.7	19.7	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.0	12.0	9.6	9.6	7.8
Ship and boat building and repair	1.6	1.7	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.9
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	100.7	100.0	101.4	59.8	59.7	60.3
Food and kindred products	28.1	26.9	26.4	14.2	14.0	14.1
Meat products	6.7	6.8	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.7	3.0	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.5	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.1	12.3	13.8	7.4	7.5	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.2	2.6	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.6	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.9	9.9	9.6	7.5	7.5	7.1
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.1	26.4	14.2	14.3	14.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.6	12.5	9.9	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.5	5.5	5.1	3.6	3.7	3.4
Other nondurable goods	1.9	2.0	2.4	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	May '85	April '85	May '84	May '85	April '85	May '84
Nonmanufacturing	1671.1	1647.3	1582.8	852.5	844.3	839.3
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	132.6	128.4	113.6	54.5	53.8	53.5
Heavy construction contractors	14.2	13.7	13.9	7.6	7.2	7.0
Transportation and public utilities	92.7	92.4	90.2	57.4	57.5	58.7
Railroad transportation	6.7	6.7	7.5	4.8	4.8	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	47.5	47.1	43.1	25.9	25.9	25.6
Trucking and warehousing	27.7	27.5	25.3	13.0	13.0	12.7
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.5	38.6	39.6	26.7	26.8	27.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.3	24.3	25.3	16.7	16.8	17.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.3	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	473.4	462.0	448.0	240.2	236.0	233.8
Wholesale trade	104.4	104.0	99.1	59.8	59.9	57.9
Retail trade	369.0	358.0	348.9	180.4	176.1	175.9
General merchandise stores	43.6	43.2	41.1	20.0	20.0	19.1
Department stores	37.5	37.3	35.3	16.9	16.9	16.0
Nonstore retailers	6.2	6.1	7.0	5.2	5.0	5.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	109.6	108.8	103.3	64.5	64.2	62.5
Banking	25.2	25.0	24.0	15.1	15.0	14.3
Credit agencies, except banks	19.0	19.0	15.6	9.4	9.5	9.4
Insurance carriers	21.1	21.0	20.4	16.1	16.0	15.3
Services	468.5	463.5	436.8	234.6	232.0	228.5
Health services	122.5	122.1	117.7	69.1	69.0	69.3
Private hospitals	65.3	65.3	62.5	38.7	38.9	39.5
Private educational services	27.3	27.2	26.9	20.1	19.8	19.4
Elementary and secondary school	10.3	10.2	10.1	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	14.9	14.8	14.4	*	*	*
Social services	22.5	22.1	21.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.7	37.4	36.2	17.0	16.9	15.9
Engineering and architectural services	23.3	22.9	22.3	8.0	8.0	7.3
Total government	392.7	390.6	389.3	201.1	200.6	202.1
Total federal government	133.7	131.7	132.5	54.0	53.3	53.9
U.S. Department of Defense	47.9	46.7	46.5	19.4	19.0	19.4
U.S. Postal Service	14.4	14.0	13.6	7.7	7.4	7.2
Other federal government	71.4	71.0	72.4	26.9	26.9	27.3
Total state and local government	259.0	258.9	256.8	147.1	147.3	148.2
Total state government	86.9	87.7	87.0	59.8	60.4	60.7
Public universities and colleges	30.4	30.6	30.0	11.4	11.3	11.6
Non-education	56.5	57.1	57.0	48.4	49.1	49.1
Total local government	172.1	171.2	169.8	87.3	86.9	87.5
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	106.1	105.9	103.8	50.6	50.5	50.1
Non-education	66.0	65.3	66.0	36.7	36.4	37.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Maryland
MAY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
MANUFACTURING	$393.33	$395.60	$381.89	40.3	40.0	40.8	$9.76	$9.89	$9.36
DURABLE GOODS	455.87	452.09	434.00	41.9	41.4	42.3	10.88	10.92	10.26
Lumber and wood products	274.56	271.47	275.72	39.0	37.6	41.4	7.04	7.22	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	288.12	290.90	271.35	39.2	39.1	40.2	7.35	7.44	6.75
Stone, clay and glass products	412.28	422.86	408.51	44.0	44.7	44.5	9.37	9.46	9.18
Primary metal industries	560.60	591.29	583.44	41.1	42.6	42.9	13.64	13.88	13.60
Fabricated metal products	379.04	382.94	375.42	41.2	41.0	41.3	9.20	9.34	9.09
Machinery except electrical	469.68	478.98	460.91	40.7	42.5	43.4	11.54	11.27	10.62
Electric and electronic equipment	385.02	364.56	369.75	41.4	39.2	42.5	9.30	9.30	8.70
Transportation equipment	623.30	579.64	491.21	46.0	43.0	40.9	13.55	13.48	12.01
Instruments and related products	328.41	333.20	308.10	38.5	39.2	37.3	8.53	8.50	8.26
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	319.07	261.72	273.67	41.6	36.0	38.6	7.67	7.27	7.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	334.15	339.68	326.49	38.9	38.6	39.1	8.59	8.80	8.35
Food and kindred products	293.74	291.93	309.67	38.0	36.4	39.6	7.73	8.02	7.82
Apparel and other textile products	218.40	227.15	207.85	35.0	35.0	34.7	6.24	6.49	5.99
Paper and allied products	346.88	367.56	351.88	41.1	42.2	41.3	8.44	8.71	8.52
Printing and publishing	396.98	408.28	377.33	37.7	38.3	38.7	10.53	10.66	9.75
Chemical and allied products	462.60	462.25	448.37	43.6	43.0	42.1	10.61	10.75	10.65
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	327.12	318.84	312.30	42.1	41.3	41.2	7.77	7.72	7.58

Covers an estimated 144,100 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Baltimore Metropolitan Area
MAY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
MANUFACTURING	$416.75	$413.31	$404.01	41.1	40.6	41.1	$10.14	$10.18	$9.83
DURABLE GOODS	479.54	472.50	459.00	42.4	42.0	42.5	11.31	11.25	10.80
Stone, clay and glass products	423.02	436.88	412.56	43.7	44.9	43.3	9.68	9.73	9.53
Primary metal industries	566.39	599.43	594.65	41.8	43.5	43.5	13.55	13.78	13.67
Fabricated metal products	391.67	404.62	390.41	41.8	41.8	41.8	9.37	9.68	9.34
Machinery except electrical	392.45	412.16	401.69	40.5	42.8	43.1	9.69	9.63	9.32
Electric and electronic equipment	421.83	408.62	399.90	40.6	40.1	41.7	10.39	10.19	9.59
Transportation equipment	679.58	584.56	530.87	48.3	42.7	41.9	14.07	13.69	12.67
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	304.41	227.13	253.93	41.7	33.9	38.3	7.30	6.70	6.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.75	341.15	334.11	39.6	38.9	39.4	8.63	8.77	8.48
Food and kindred products	375.32	374.19	378.33	40.4	39.1	40.9	9.29	9.57	9.25
Apparel and other textile products	215.41	227.07	212.65	33.5	32.3	33.7	6.43	7.03	6.31
Paper and allied products	306.03	301.90	317.24	41.3	41.3	41.2	7.41	7.31	7.70
Printing and publishing	356.82	359.29	345.54	36.9	36.7	37.6	9.67	9.79	9.19
Chemical and allied products	456.28	450.40	447.74	44.0	43.1	42.4	10.37	10.45	10.56
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	299.55	295.64	286.21	43.1	42.6	41.6	6.95	6.94	6.88

Covers an estimated 89,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
MAY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
Total Initial Claims	17,938	19,570	16,889	9,720	10,750	11,605
Total Continued Claims	128,309	147,741	138,608	73,132	83,880	81,435
Total Weeks Compensated	113.957	134,428	130.929	69,187	80,409	77.848
Total Amount of Payments	$14,511,923	$17,038,861	$16,924,698	$8,981,789	$10,424,273	$9,593.036
Average Weekly Payment	$127.35	$126.75	$129.27	$129.82	$129.64	$123.23

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	226	230	279
Total Continued Claims	1,467	1,767	2.424
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	163	169	231
Total Continued Claims	1,043	1,268	1,347

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area[2]

(in thousands)

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	645.6	639.3	617.4
Manufacturing	32.3	32.3	33.8
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	18.0
Stone, clay and glass products	1.6	1.6	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.5	8.9
Nondurable goods*	14.9	14.9	15.8
Printing and publishing	8.5	8.6	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	613.3	607.0	583.6
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	53.4	52.1	46.6
Transportation and public utilities	20.2	19.9	18.2
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.9	11.7	10.1
Trucking and warehousing	9.4	9.2	7.8
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	8.0	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	173.2	170.8	165.1
Wholesale trade	32.6	32.3	30.9
Retail trade*	140.6	138.5	134.2
General merchandise stores	18.4	18.1	17.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.0	34.8	33.4
Banking	7.4	7.3	7.2
Services*	177.4	176.9	168.7
Private educational services	5.9	6.5	6.5
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.3	18.2
Total government	153.6	152.0	151.2
Total federal government	72.9	72.0	72.3
Total state and local government	80.7	80.0	78.9
Total state government	17.7	17.6	17.3
Total local government	63.0	62.4	61.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.0	80.0	80.7
Manufacturing	17.5	17.5	17.6
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.8	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.2
Nonmanufacturing	63.5	62.5	63.1
Construction	6.1	5.5	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	6.0	6.2
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.6	18.3	18.0
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.5	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.5	15.3	15.5
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.1	1.2
Health services	6.2	6.3	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.7	1.6
Total government	14.8	14.9	15.2
Total federal government	1.6	1.5	1.6
Total state and local government	13.2	13.4	13.6
State government	4.5	4.5	4.4
Local government	8.7	8.9	9.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State[2]

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	116.1	112.1	112.8
Manufacturing	23.6	22.9	22.9
Food and kindred products*	9.7	8.9	8.4
Meat products	4.9	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.3	1.9	2.0
Apparel and other textile products	1.5	1.6	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and publishing	1.6	1.6	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.6	9.6	9.4
Nonmanufacturing	92.5	89.2	89.9
Construction	7.1	7.0	6.8
Transportation and public utilities*	6.3	6.3	6.4
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade*	31.7	29.4	29.7
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.5	4.3	4.2
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	21.5	20.9	21.2
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.4	21.3	21.6
Total federal government	6.2	6.0	5.9
Total state and local government	15.2	15.3	15.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	437.9	435.6	437.7
Manufacturing	54.0	54.2	54.1
Durable Goods*	19.0	19.1	19.0
Stone, clay and glass products	2.6	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.1	3.3	5.3
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.5	4.6	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.1	1.8
Nondurable goods*	35.0	35.1	35.1
Food and kindred products*	9.5	9.4	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	5.1	5.1	5.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.6	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.7	1.8	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.3	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.8
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	383.9	381.4	383.6
Construction	17.2	17.3	17.5
Transportation and public utilities	32.5	32.7	33.6
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	3.1
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.5	11.6	11.7
Trucking and warehousing	5.7	5.7	5.3
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.1	18.2	18.8
Wholesale and retail trade	92.4	90.9	92.2
Wholesale trade	29.4	29.3	28.9
Retail trade	63.0	61.6	63.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	42.0	42.0	40.6
Banking	12.1	12.0	11.4
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.6	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.4	10.4	10.0
Services and mining*	118.1	117.1	117.2
Health services	36.6	36.7	38.3
Educational services	14.9	14.5	13.9
Social services	5.9	5.7	5.7
Miscellaneous services*	5.5	5.5	4.9
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.6	2.4
Total government	81.7	81.4	82.5
Total federal government	14.9	14.6	14.6
Total state and local government	66.8	66.8	67.9
Total state government	28.5	28.5	29.8
Total local government	38.3	38.3	38.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

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JUNE, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.

Department of Employment & Training
State of Maryland
Research & Analysis Division
1100 N. Eutaw St. • Baltimore, MD 21201 • 383-5000

Brent M. Johnson
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 4.4 percent in May to 4.5 percent in June, for the first gain since January. This was the lowest June rate since 1973. Normally, the unemployment rate registers a greater increase for June.

As students and summer workers entered the labor market, the civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 34,337 persons between May and June. Employed persons increased by 31,122 persons, while the unemployed rose by only 3,215.

In May, only Kansas and Massachusetts had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. The national rate for June of 7.5 percent was significantly above Maryland's rate.

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment hit an all-time record of 1,902,000 jobs in June. Employment has steadily expanded steadily since January, although at a slower rate than in 1984.

Hiring was mostly seasonal during June and was concentrated in construction, eating and drinking places, food stores, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, banking, agribusiness, social services, and federal, city and county governments. There was other hiring in wholesale trade, business services, legal services, and manufacturing. Education establishments registered extensive layoffs at the end of the school year. The manufacturing industry of nonelectrical machinery was hit by strike activity, weak business conditions, and permanent layoffs.

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.82 between May and June to $391.31. Average workweeks remained at May's level of 40.3 hours, while average hourly earnings decreased by 7 cents to $9.71.

Initial claims filed for regular state unemployment insurance were down by 685 between May and June but up by 1,403 over their level a year ago. Continued claims were down by 15,695 over the month and by 2,216 over the year.

The U. S. consumer price index for all items rose by 0.3 percent between May and June. Prices were inflated by 3.7 percent from last June.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's unemployment rate increases for first time since January

Increasing for the first month since January, Maryland's unemployment rate rose slightly from 4.4 percent in May to 4.5 percent in June. This represented the lowest June rate since 1973. Last June the rate was higher at 5.4 percent. For 30 consecutive months, Maryland's unemployment rate was lower than its level a year ago.

Rate increase less than expected

Normally, the unemployment rate increases to a greater extent during June, as large numbers of students and summer workers enter the labor market. The rate had been decreasing steadily this year, falling from January's peak of 6.1 percent to 4.4 percent by May. July's unemployment rate was expected to show little change from June's level.

Seasonal trends dominated Maryland's labor market during June. The civilian labor force swelled by an estimated 34,337 persons from May with the influx of students and summer workers. These new jobseekers had little impact on unemployment, which increased by only 3,215 persons. Although claims filed for unemployment insurance showed little change, unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force registered expected seasonal increases. Claimants represented an estimated 31 percent of the total June unemployment. Substantial claims were still being filed in the industries of construction, primary metals, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, business services, and health services.

Seasonal hiring dominates labor market

Jobs kept pace with the expanding labor force, as employment grew by an estimated 31,122 persons over the month.

Hiring was mostly seasonal in nature and concentrated in construction, eating and drinking places, food stores, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, banking, agribusiness, social services, and federal, city, and county governments. Other hiring was observed in wholesale trade, business services, legal services, and manufacturing. Extensive layoffs were registered in education at the close of the school year. The manufacturing industry of nonelectrical machinery was hit by strike activity, weak business conditions, and permanent layoffs. Since last June, the labor force expanded by an estimated 10,562 persons, as employment grew more rapidly, by 30,803, than unemployment declined by 20,241.

Maryland has 3rd lowest unemployment in nation

In May, only Kansas and Massachusetts had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Unemployment ranged from 3.4 percent in Massachusetts up to 11.6 percent in West Virginia. Maryland's unemployment rate remained significantly below the national rate. The U. S. June rate of 7.5 percent had increased notably from its May level of 7.0 percent. Also suggesting a slowdown in the nation's economy was an increase in the unemployment rate from 7.4 percent last June. Not since June, 1983 had unemployment increased over the year before. Black unemployment rose slightly, nationally, from 15.1 percent in May to 15.2 percent in June. Estimated annually, Maryland's black unemployment rate was 9.3 percent for 1984.

Little change in counties' unemployment rates

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment rates exhibited little change between May and June, increasing in 11 counties and decreasing in 13. Only in Somerset and Worcester did rates change by at least a full percentage point. Last June five counties showed significant trends in their rates. Unemployment rates this June ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery County up to 11.3 percent in Somerset. Only in Somerset County is the rate still in two digits. Meanwhile, unemployment for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area had dropped below 3 percent, with exceptionally low unemployment in Charles, Frederick, and Montgomery counties.

June unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area remained at May's rate of 5.3 percent. Baltimore City's rate slipped from 6.9 to 6.8 percent. The area's employment increased during June in construction, real estate, legal and social services, federal government, and city and county government. Layoffs were registered in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and in education.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area rose from 2.6 percent in May to 2.9 percent in June. Hiring was evident in wholesale trade, food stores, real estate, business services, amusement and recreation services, and federal, city and county governments. The end of the school term brought layoffs in education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate remained relatively high at 7.5 percent, down from 7.7 percent in May. Hiring was noted in construction, and layoffs were evident in education.

In the Balance of State, unemployment fell from 6.1 to 5.6 percent. There was seasonal hiring at food stores, eating and drinking places, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. The unemployment rate decreased substantially in Somerset County, with recalls in food processing. Rapidly increasing employment in Worcester County dropped its unemployment rate to 4.0 percent. The only Eastern Shore county with a lower rate was Talbot. Last January Worcester's rate stood at 19.0 percent, for the second highest rate statewide. Resort activities impact significantly on the county's labor market.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

New record set in employment

In June, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment totaled 1,902,000 jobs. Not only did this set a new record for June employment, but it was the highest total ever recorded. Jobs increased by 16,400 between this May and June, less than the rise of 23,000 during June, 1984. Since the start of 1985, employment has steadily expanded, increasing by 85,300 jobs between January and June. During that five-month period in 1984, a greater 97,500 jobs were added. Hiring was relatively sluggish this year, particularly in February, April, and June. Since April, 1983, each month total employment has exceeded its level for the same month a year ago. This June's employment was higher than the previous June's by 78,200 jobs.

Manufacturing stable on downward curve

Manufacturing employment has shown little change recently, losing 400 jobs in April then gaining 100 in May and another 200 in June. Hiring balanced layoffs this June. The largest change was the decrease of 1,000 jobs in nonelectrical machinery caused by permanent cutbacks, strike activity, and less business. There was hiring of 500 in paper and 400 each in chemicals and food processing. Last June, the seasonal hiring in food processing was far greater at 1,200 jobs. Other scattered gains last June led in a relatively sizable 2,900 job increase over the month.

While the rest of Maryland's labor market was enjoying recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, manufacturing had begun a new downward curve. For the eighth consecutive month, manufacturing was lower than its level a year ago, falling below the June, 1984 total by 6,500 jobs. The gap had been widening each month. Since last June, 8 out of 17 reported manufacturing categories lost jobs, 7 gained, and 2 were unchanged. Primary metals lost 4,000 jobs over the year, with 2,200 of them in steel. Apparel and textile was down by 2,000 jobs, nonelectrical machinery by 1,500, and electric and electronic equipment by 1,000. Only transportation equipment had increased significantly over the year, by 1,600 jobs.

Seasonal hiring in nonmanufacturing slower than in 1984

Nonmanufacturing employment swelled for five consecutive months, rising by 85,800 jobs between January and June. This compared with a greater hiring of 92,600 during that period of 1984. In June, 1985, 16,200 nonmanufacturing jobs were added, less than the hiring of 20,100 during June of 1984. Hiring was less substantial this June than a year ago in construction, trucking, retail trade, and service. More rapid hiring than last June was observed in wholesale trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and federal government. State government decreased to a slightly greater extent, while local government decreased to a lesser extent this June. For the 27th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing increased over its level a year ago, rising above last June's employment by 84,700 jobs. Down in employment from last June were communications and public utilities by 1,300 jobs. Meanwhile, services was up by 28,900, trade by 24,200, construction by 18,900, finance/insurance/real estate by 6,500, transportation by 3,700, local government by 2,900, and federal government by 1,800.

Seasonal hiring at hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and social services contributed to a gain of 5,900 in services employment during June. Other hiring was seen in business, legal, and engineering/architectural services. Jobs at private schools dropped by 1,800 at the school term's close. Last June the gain in services employment was more extensive at 9,400 jobs. Since this January, services swelled by 27,200 jobs, exceeding the growth of 25,800 between January and June of 1984.

More business and seasonal hiring expanded construction by 4,200 jobs during June, especially among special trade contractors. Hiring was slightly more extensive last June at 4,600 jobs. Between this February and June, jobs increased by 22,100, greater than the hiring of 20,300 during that period of 1984.

Retail trade gained 4,100 jobs during this June with seasonal hiring at food stores, at auto dealers and service stations, and especially at eating and drinking places. Five hundred jobs were lost at general merchandise stores. Last June the seasonal hiring was somewhat more extensive as 4,600 jobs were added in retail trade, with 600 of them at general merchandise stores. Between this February and June, 24,800 jobs were added in retail trade, slightly less than the seasonal expansion of 25,100 during that period in 1984. Scattered seasonal hiring boosted wholesale trade by 1,200 jobs during this June, stronger than the growth of 800 a year ago.

With the hiring of summer workers, federal government and finance/insurance/real estate each gained 2,500 jobs during this June. Hiring was somewhat slower last June, when 2,300 jobs were added in federal government and 2,200 in finance/insurance/real estate. More business in trucking led to an addition of 500 jobs in transportation during June, compared with stronger hiring of 1,100 a year ago.

Seasonal layoffs in education affected state and loal government this June. State government receded by 3,700 jobs. Seasonal layoffs of 4,000 at public colleges and universities overwhelmed the seasonal hiring of 300 at other state agencies. Last June, state government declined by a similar 3,500 jobs. A net of 1,100 jobs were lost in local government this June. The end of the school term brought layoffs of 3,300 by local boards of education and community colleges. Meanwhile, summer jobs programs contributed to a gain of 2,200 jobs at other local agencies. Last year, the overall loss of local government was more extreme at 1,800 jobs, although a lesser 2,300 jobs were lost in education. However, summer hiring by other local agencies amounted to a lesser 500 jobs.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area hiring rises

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 4,100 jobs between May and June, representing 25.0 percent of the gain statewide. The area comprised 52.3 percent of the state's total June employment. Since June, 1984, the area's employment has grown by 6,400 jobs, which represented 8.2 percent of the expansion statewide. During this June, construction increased by 1,600 jobs, finance/insurance/real estate by 1,200, federal government by 800, services and trade by 700 each, and trucking and paper product manufacturing by 500 each. The only noticeable decreases were 1,000 jobs in local government and 900 in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing.

Note: Trends and levels of nonagricultural payroll employment differ from those of total employment. The former is an estimate of payroll jobs by place of work and the latter is an estimate of persons by place of residence. The two sets of estimates are produced independently by different programs. Also, the payroll employment excludes agriculture, self-employed workers, domestics, unpaid family workers, and strikers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.82 between May and June to $391.31. Average workweeks were unchanged at May's length of 40.3 hours, while average hourly earnings decreased by 7 cents to $9.71. Earnings decreased in the transportation equipment industry by 56 cents. Less substantial losses were registered in miscellaneous manufacturing, paper, and printing/publishing, all due to less overtime work. Average workweeks also were reduced in transportation equipment and in miscellaneous manufacturing. Earnings did increase in seven industries, and workweeks lengthened in five. Average workweeks in June ranged from 35.8 hours in apparel and textiles up to 45.5 in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.30 in apparel and textiles to $13.65 in primary metals. Since June, 1984, average workweeks in manufacturing were reduced by 0.7 hours, while average weekly earnings increased by $4.68 or a minor 1.2 percent. This was considerably less than the national inflation rate in prices of consumer items of 3.7 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $5.70 between May and June to $410.64. Average workweeks were shortened slightly by 0.2 hours to 40.9, while average hourly earnings were reduced by 9 cents to $10.04. Workweeks were longer and earnings higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since June, 1984 the area's average weekly earnings actually decreased by 78 cents or 0.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed were down 3.8 percent from the previous month because fewer claims were filed from workers in the primary metals industry. Continued claims decreased 12.2 percent, weeks compensated were down 9.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 10.0 percent. The average weekly check amount declined less than one percent to $126.79.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 5.8 percent and continued claims decreased 4.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program decreased less than one percent and continued claims declined 14.9 percent.

Initial claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area rose less than one percent, continued claims decreased 8.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 6.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 6.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $130.67.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between May and June to 322.3. Prices of consumer goods have been inflated by 3.7 percent since June, 1984. The index means that a market basket of goods that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.23. Indexed at 301.4 for June, prices of food and beverages rose by 0.1 percent from May and by 2.4 percent from last June. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food at home, indexed at 297.7 for June, were up by 0.2 percent over the month and by 2.0 percent over the year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised data for Maryland's areas and counties for 1978 and 1979.

[G]

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
JUNE, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	May '84
MARYLAND	2,289,753	2,255,416	2,187,700	2,156,578	102,053	98,838	4.5	4.4	5.4
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,103,590	1,091,193	1,044,953	1,033,599	58,637	57,594	5.3	5.3	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	391,427	387,651	364,742	360,779	26,685	26,872	6.8	6.9	7.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	187,103	184,746	179,762	177,809	7,341	6,937	3.9	3.8	4.8
BALTIMORE	327,567	323,650	310,621	307,246	16,946	16,404	5.2	5.1	6.2
CARROLL	49,421	48,603	47,518	47,002	1,903	1,601	3.9	3.3	4.3
HARFORD	73,412	72,837	70,094	69,333	3,318	3,504	4.5	4.8	6.0
HOWARD	61,568	60,745	59,718	59,069	1,850	1,676	3.0	2.8	3.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,093	12,962	12,498	12,362	595	600	4.5	4.6	6.9
D.C. AREA	921,022	905,267	894,381	881,391	26,641	23,876	2.9	2.6	3.7
CALVERT	22,565	22,095	21,688	21,373	877	722	3.9	3.3	5.0
CHARLES	47,721	46,820	46,406	45,732	1,315	1,088	2.8	2.3	3.4
FREDERICK	73,562	72,590	71,609	70,569	1,953	2,021	2.7	2.8	3.2
MONTGOMERY	364,050	357,845	354,995	349,839	9,055	8,006	2.5	2.2	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	413,125	405,918	399,684	393,879	13,441	12,039	3.3	3.0	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,050	98,030	91,597	90,484	7,453	7,546	7.5	7.7	9.1
ALLEGANY	34,180	34,217	31,539	31,515	2,641	2,702	7.7	7.9	9.0
GARRETT	12,062	11,810	10,953	10,697	1,109	1,113	9.2	9.4	10.7
WASHINGTON	52,808	52,003	49,105	48,272	3,703	3,731	7.0	7.2	8.8
BALANCE OF STATE	166,093	160,926	156,769	151,104	9,324	9,822	5.6	6.1	6.6
CAROLINE	8,841	8,534	8,200	7,889	641	645	7.3	7.6	8.1
CECIL	32,732	32,466	31,246	30,960	1,486	1,506	4.5	4.6	8.4
DORCHESTER	15,367	15,507	13,945	13,955	1,422	1,552	9.3	10.0	8.2
KENT	8,481	8,354	8.078	7,968	403	386	4.8	4.6	6.3
ST. MARY'S	20,987	20,792	19.982	19,859	1,005	933	4.8	4.5	5.7
SOMERSET	8,139	8,024	7,219	6,836	920	1,188	11.3	14.8	13.2
TALBOT	17,986	17,796	17,452	17,284	534	512	3.0	2.9	3.2
WICOMICO	32,162	31,641	30,105	29,519	2,057	2,122	6.4	6.7	5.9
WORCESTER	21,398	17,812	20,542	16,834	856	978	4.0	5.5	4.1
UNITED STATES 2	116,572,000	114,890,000	107,819,000	106,880,000	8,753,000	8,011,000	7.5	7.0	7.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

[A] Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	June '85	May '85	June '84	June '85	May '85	June '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1902.0	1885.6	1823.8	994.8	990.7	988.4
Manufacturing	214.4	214.2	220.9	137.8	138.0	143.4
Durable Goods	112.4	113.7	117.1	76.8	78.2	81.7
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.7	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.1	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.3
Household furniture	1.8	1.7	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.6	7.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
Primary metal industries	15.6	15.9	19.6	14.1	14.4	18.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.6	12.5	14.8	12.5	12.4	14.7
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.7	5.8	5.7	5.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	17.0	18.0	18.5	9.8	10.7	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	37.8	37.9	38.8	26.5	26.6	26.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.7
Communication equipment	26.5	26.4	26.0	19.9	19.7	19.5
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.0	12.4	9.5	9.6	8.1
Ship and boat building and repair	1.6	1.6	3.3	1.4	1.5	3.0
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	102.0	100.5	103.8	61.0	59.8	61.7
Food and kindred products	28.2	27.8	27.6	14.5	14.2	14.4
Meat products	6.9	6.7	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	3.5	3.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.7	4.7	3.0	2.9	3.0
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.0	12.1	14.0	7.5	7.5	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.4	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.4	9.9	10.0	8.0	7.5	7.5
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.0	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.0	26.6	14.3	14.2	14.4
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.5	10.4	10.2	5.7	5.7	5.6
Chemical and allied products	13.0	12.6	12.6	10.0	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.2	9.0	9.3	5.2	5.0	5.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.7	5.5	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.4
Other nondurable goods	1.9	2.0	2.5	*	*	*

[B]

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	June '85	May '85	June '84	June '85	May '85	June '84
Nonmanufacturing	1687.6	1671.4	1602.9	857.0	852.7	845.0
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	137.1	132.9	118.2	56.2	54.6	54.6
Heavy construction contractors	14.3	14.2	14.5	7.6	7.6	7.1
Transportation and public utilities	93.4	92.7	91.6	58.1	57.5	59.5
Railroad transportation	6.9	6.9	7.5	4.9	4.9	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	47.9	47.4	44.2	26.4	25.9	26.2
Trucking and warehousing	28.1	27.6	26.5	13.5	13.0	13.5
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.6	38.4	39.9	26.8	26.7	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.4	24.2	25.5	16.8	16.7	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.2	14.4	10.0	10.0	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	477.6	472.3	453.4	240.8	240.1	233.6
Wholesale trade	105.5	104.3	99.9	60.1	59.8	58.1
Retail trade	372.1	368.0	353.5	180.7	180.3	175.5
General merchandise stores	43.0	43.5	41.7	19.6	20.0	18.9
Department stores	37.0	37.5	35.7	16.5	16.9	16.0
Nonstore retailers	6.2	6.2	7.3	5.2	5.2	6.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	112.0	109.5	105.5	65.7	64.5	63.9
Banking	25.5	25.2	24.3	15.4	15.1	14.5
Credit agencies, except banks	19.6	19.1	15.9	9.5	9.4	9.5
Insurance carriers	21.0	21.1	20.4	16.2	16.1	15.3
Services	475.1	469.2	446.2	235.5	234.8	231.9
Health services	122.9	122.6	118.6	69.3	69.2	69.5
Private hospitals	65.1	65.1	63.0	38.9	38.8	39.5
Private educational services	25.4	27.2	24.8	18.5	20.0	17.9
Elementary and secondary school	10.1	10.3	9.9	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	13.4	14.9	12.7	*	*	*
Social services	23.2	22.5	21.3	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.1	37.7	36.5	17.5	17.1	16.1
Engineering and architectural services	24.6	23.4	22.5	8.5	8.2	7.5
Total government	390.8	393.1	386.3	200.5	201.0	201.3
Total federal government	136.6	134.1	134.8	54.8	54.0	54.8
U.S. Department of Defense	49.1	47.9	47.6	20.0	19.4	19.9
U.S. Postal Service	14.8	14.4	13.7	7.7	7.7	7.3
Other federal government	72.7	71.8	73.5	27.1	26.9	27.6
Total state and local government	254.2	259.0	251.5	145.7	147.0	146.5
Total state government	83.3	87.0	83.5	59.5	59.8	60.5
Public universities and colleges	26.5	30.5	25.8	10.8	11.4	10.8
Non-education	56.8	56.5	57.7	48.7	48.4	49.7
Total local government	170.9	172.0	168.0	86.2	87.2	86.0
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	102.7	106.0	101.5	49.0	50.5	48.8
Non-education	68.2	66.0	66.5	37.2	36.7	37.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[H]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Baltimore Metropolitan Area
JUNE, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
MANUFACTURING	$410.64	$416.34	$411.42	40.9	41.1	41.6	$10.04	$10.13	$9.89
DURABLE GOODS	467.19	479.40	469.99	41.9	42.5	43.0	11.15	11.28	10.93
Stone, clay and glass products	449.16	423.02	434.23	45.6	43.7	44.4	9.85	9.68	9.78
Primary metal industries	573.72	567.75	594.15	42.0	41.9	43.4	13.66	13.55	13.69
Fabricated metal products	406.35	391.67	430.91	43.6	41.8	44.7	9.32	9.37	9.64
Machinery except electrical	397.96	393.01	417.56	40.9	40.6	44.0	9.73	9.68	9.49
Electric and electronic equipment	415.90	420.65	387.73	40.3	40.8	40.6	10.32	10.31	9.55
Transportation equipment	562.59	673.30	560.56	42.3	48.3	44.0	13.30	13.94	12.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	280.70	304.41	299.22	40.1	41.7	41.5	7.00	7.30	7.2[illegible]
NONDURABLE GOODS	347.53	342.07	339.20	39.9	39.5	40.0	8.71	8.66	8.48
Food and kindred products	380.40	377.99	369.26	40.0	40.6	40.4	9.51	9.31	9.14
Apparel and other textile products	228.80	215.50	211.76	35.2	32.9	33.4	6.50	6.55	6.34
Paper and allied products	310.70	306.03	329.01	42.1	41.3	41.7	7.38	7.41	7.89
Printing and publishing	358.30	355.86	339.34	36.9	36.8	38.0	9.71	9.67	8.93
Chemical and allied products	451.50	454.48	492.63	43.0	43.7	46.3	10.50	10.40	10.64
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	324.42	299.55	282.34	43.9	43.1	40.8	7.39	6.95	6.92

Covers an estimated 88,900 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[I]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1]
Maryland
JUNE, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
MANUFACTURING	$391.31	$394.13	$386.63	40.3	40.3	41.0	$9.71	$9.78	$9.43
DURABLE GOODS	446.71	455.62	442.37	41.4	41.8	42.7	10.79	10.90	10.36
Lumber and wood products	285.02	277.69	267.24	40.2	39.5	39.3	7.09	7.03	6.80
Furniture and fixtures	302.50	288.12	270.38	41.1	39.2	39.3	7.36	7.35	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	433.16	411.84	424.39	45.5	44.0	45.1	9.52	9.36	9.41
Primary metal industries	566.35	561.02	581.49	41.4	41.1	42.6	13.68	13.65	13.65
Fabricated metal products	393.33	379.04	405.42	42.8	41.2	43.5	9.19	9.20	9.32
Machinery except electrical	482.79	476.01	474.52	41.8	41.5	44.1	11.55	11.47	10.76
Electric and electronic equipment	379.05	381.38	362.04	39.9	40.4	42.0	9.50	9.44	8.62
Transportation equipment	530.06	621.92	515.64	40.9	46.0	42.3	12.96	13.52	12.19
Instruments and related products	334.51	328.41	321.11	39.4	38.5	39.4	8.49	8.52	8.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	301.04	317.82	309.28	40.3	41.6	42.6	7.47	7.64	7.26
NONDURABLE GOODS	336.26	333.29	330.91	39.1	38.8	39.3	8.60	8.59	8.42
Food and kindred products	299.90	293.35	307.85	38.4	37.9	40.4	7.81	7.74	7.62
Apparel and other textile products	225.18	217.98	211.20	35.8	34.6	35.2	6.29	6.30	6.00
Paper and allied products	349.45	346.88	359.08	41.7	41.1	41.9	8.38	8.44	8.57
Printing and publishing	386.88	392.92	368.64	37.2	37.6	38.4	10.40	10.45	9.60
Chemical and allied products	457.10	457.49	482.45	42.8	43.2	45.3	10.68	10.59	10.65
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	344.30	327.54	322.55	43.2	42.1	41.3	7.97	7.78	7.81

Covers an estimated 144,100 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[J]

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
JUNE, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total Initial Claims	17,253	17,938	15,850	9,778	9,720	9,011
Total Continued Claims	112,614	128,309	114,830	66,989	73,132	68,448
Total Weeks Compensated	103,518	113,957	107,882	64,386	69,187	68,090
Total Amount of Payments	$13,124,679	$14,585,143	$13,881,022	$8,413,209	$8,981,789	$8,383,927
Average Weekly Payment	$126.79	$127.35	$128.67	$130.67	$129.82	$123.13

[K]

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	239	226	259
Total Continued Claims	1,408	1,467	2,021
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	162	163	186
Total Continued Claims	888	1,043	1,055

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

[C] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area[2]

(in thousands)

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	653.0	648.1	624.9
Manufacturing	32.3	32.3	33.9
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	18.1
Stone, clay and glass products	1.6	1.6	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.1	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.5	8.8
Nondurable goods*	14.9	14.9	15.8
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.5	9.2
Nonmanufacturing	620.7	615.8	591.0
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	54.1	53.8	48.2
Transportation and public utilities	20.3	20.2	18.5
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	12.1	11.9	10.3
Trucking and warehousing	9.5	9.4	8.0
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	8.0	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	174.6	173.2	167.6
Wholesale trade	33.1	32.6	31.4
Retail trade*	141.5	140.6	136.2
General merchandise stores	18.3	18.4	17.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.7	35.0	34.1
Banking	7.5	7.4	7.3
Services*	182.0	178.5	171.8
Private educational services	5.9	6.0	5.6
Miscellaneous services	19.3	18.4	18.4
Total government	153.5	154.6	150.3
Total federal government	75.3	74.0	74.3
Total state and local government	78.2	80.6	76.0
Total state government	15.9	17.7	15.4
Total local government	62.3	62.9	60.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[E] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.7	81.1	81.9
Manufacturing	17.5	17.6	18.1
Apparel and other textile products	1.8	1.9	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.7
Nonmanufacturing	64.2	63.5	63.8
Construction	6.7	6.1	6.8
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	6.0	6.3
Railroad	1.6	1.6	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.6	2.6	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.9	18.6	18.3
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.5	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.6	15.5	15.7
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.2	1.2
Health services	6.3	6.2	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.8	1.7
Total government	14.4	14.8	14.2
Total federal government	1.7	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.7	13.2	12.6
State government	4.3	4.6	3.7
Local government	8.4	8.6	8.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[F] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State[2]

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	120.4	116.1	118.6
Manufacturing	23.8	23.5	24.3
Food and kindred products*	9.8	9.7	9.2
Meat products	5.1	4.9	4.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.3	2.3	2.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.4	1.4	2.3
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	1.6	1.8
Other manufacturing	9.7	9.6	9.7
Nonmanufacturing	96.6	92.6	94.3
Construction	7.2	7.1	7.2
Transportation and public utilities*	6.2	6.3	6.4
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	33.9	31.7	32.4
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.9	4.5	4.5
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services and mining*	22.8	21.6	22.3
Health services	7.3	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.6	21.4	21.5
Total federal government	6.2	6.2	6.0
Total state and local government	15.4	15.2	15.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[D] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

JUNE, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	439.3	438.4	438.4
Manufacturing	54.0	54.1	54.2
Durable Goods*	18.3	19.0	18.7
Stone, clay and glass products	2.5	2.6	2.5
Primary metal industries	2.7	3.1	4.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.4	4.6	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.2	2.1
Nondurable goods*	35.7	35.1	35.5
Food and kindred products*	9.7	9.5	9.5
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	5.2	5.1	5.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.8	2.6	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.9	1.7	1.8
Printing and publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.8
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals and allied products*	6.3	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.1	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	385.3	384.3	384.2
Construction	17.6	17.3	17.8
Transportation and public utilities	32.7	32.6	33.5
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.5	11.5	11.4
Trucking and warehousing	5.7	5.7	5.6
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.2	18.1	18.9
Wholesale and retail trade	92.2	92.4	91.7
Wholesale trade	29.3	29.4	28.6
Retail trade	62.9	63.0	63.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.1	42.0	41.1
Banking	12.3	12.1	11.6
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.5	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.6	10.4	10.0
Services and mining*	117.0	118.2	117.2
Health services	36.7	36.6	38.3
Educational services	13.7	14.9	13.2
Social services	6.4	5.9	5.7
Miscellaneous services*	5.5	5.5	5.0
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.4
Total government	82.7	81.8	82.9
Total federal government	15.1	14.9	14.8
Total state and local government	67.6	66.9	68.1
Total state government	29.1	28.5	30.4
Total local government	38.5	38.4	37.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.